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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

London, June 16, 1822.—It seems likely that hostilities will not now take place between Russia and Turkey. The French King, in his reply to the Chamber of Peers, congratulates them that the peace of the East will not be disturbed, meaning that the two grand Despots, holy and unholy, have patched up their quarrel for the present. How this matter has been brought about, is not yet known; but it is intimated, that the several Crowned Heads, to whom the continuance of peace was necessary, in order that their own subjects and vassals might not take advantage of a state of war to assert their rights, have not only clubbed their wits, but their purses also, to persuade Alexander to let the Turks alone. They are all to contribute, it is said, to the expenses of his armaments,—England, perhaps, among them, as her very liberal Ministers are never shy of taking the public money for any such "legitimate" purpose. Russia may certainly postpone, but she will never give up her designs upon Turkey; and when the harmony which at present prevails among the Holy Allies is at an end—and there can be no durable friendship among the wicked, great or little,—she will proceed in her work of conquest in the East.—How this pacification may affect the glorious cause of the Greeks, we fear almost to consider. A handful of brave people, before now, have worked out their salvation, when fighting against numbers in the cause of justice and liberty; but, in these days, we witness so often the triumphs of injustice and despotism, that we cannot but have our misgivings.

Distress in Ireland.—The miseries of the Irish poor seem on the increase rather than otherwise. Disease, the usual attendant on extreme want, is now spreading in almost every direction. The accounts are heart-rending; and the following fact would alone be sufficient to shew the dreadful suffering of the unhappy peasantry:—"On Monday last a gentleman, who is a member of one of our sub-committees, had fifty head of cattle blooded. A crowd of persons assembled at the time, began fighting for the blood, to use it instead of food! Shocked at the scene, the gentleman instantly threw open his meal-store to satisfy the cravings of the people, and prevent them from resorting to a measure exceeded only by cannibalism."—*Sligo Journal*—Only think of this state of things in a country overflowing with flesh-meat and grain of all kinds! Here is no visitation of famine, properly speaking, for Ireland is daily exporting the chief necessities of life, while its wretched inhabitants are feeding on grass and bitter sea-weed and offal of every description, and are even fighting for the impure blood of cattle! There is in fact no want of provisions in Ireland—its markets, like our own, are glutted; but there is a total want of the means with which to purchase them; and hence these appalling scenes. Why is all this? Why, but from the abominable system which has so long prevailed in this ill-starred land, where the gifts of a bountiful Providence are engrossed by the few, while the many are drooping and dying in the very highways, the victims of want and disease.—The Papers mentioned the other day, that the *personal* property alone of a deceased Irish Bishop amounted to two hundred thousand pounds! This Right Reverend Accumulator could scarcely have believed that it is hard for a rich man to get to heaven, or that it is more blessed to give than to receive. But what are the wealthy of Ireland about all this time—what are this Bishop's well-endowed brethren doing with their abundance—what the overpaid Public

Functionaries, the Nobles, and the rich Land-owners, with theirs!—all of which, it must never be forgotten, they owe to the exertions of the very people who are now falling about them like leaves in autumn. And what, we really cannot help asking, has the King of Ireland done for a people, who hailed him on their shores as a Deliverer, and of whom he and his Courtiers spoke in such singular strains of approbation? Has he made any sacrifices, either in purse or person, in order to relieve his admiring subjects in this their extreme state of suffering?—Yes; he has patronised a Grand Ball at the Opera-house, and attended it in person, purely for their benefit.

Mr. Western's motion on the subject of Cash Payments, it will be seen, was lost by a large majority, after a two nights' discussion. This must be considered as the commencement only of the grand struggle between the lauded and the monied interests.

On the presentation of the Kent County Petition on Friday, a smart discussion ensued, when Sir F. Burdett and others uttered some very plain and useful truths. It is quite clear that Lord Londonderry is in no small alarm lest the Kent example should be followed by the other counties.

Mr. Stuart, who was compelled by the Government libellers in Scotland to defend his character at the risk of his life, has been acquitted of the charge of "wilful murder" in causing the death of Sir A. Boswell. The trial will be found highly interesting, and exhibits Mr. Stuart's character and conduct in a very amiable and manly light.—Let the secret assassins in London (and elsewhere) read and tremble.

National Benevolent Institution.—There was yesterday a Meeting of the friends to this excellent Institution at Freemasons' Hall. The Earl of Darnley was in the Chair, from which he earnestly recommended the interests of the Institution to the assembly, and concluded his address by laying on the table his own subscription. This is only general Charity for the permanent relief of persons of education and talent, whomay in their old age be reduced to want; and we know that its funds are most honourably and humanely distributed.

A ballot was on Wednesday taken at Lloyd's, upon a proposition to vote 500*l.* from their funds for the Irish subscription, when it was lost by a majority of 23; the numbers being, for the vote 246, and against it 269.

Paris Duel.—The Paris Papers state, that on Thursday the 7th of June a Duel was fought between BENJAMIN CONSTANT, and a Mr. FORBIN DES ISSARTS. M. CONSTANT being lame, the two parties sat in chairs, at ten, or, according to other accounts, at twenty paces distance, and fired twice at each other without effect. The affair was then terminated by the interference of the seconds. The cause of the quarrel was a letter published by FORBIN DES ISSARTS, in which he stated that he was ready to answer M. CONSTANT "at the Tribune, or any where else," a bravado thrown out obviously for the very purpose of provoking a challenge.

Spain.—Spain, we are sorry to find, continues to be the scene of a petty but vexatious system of insurrection. We intend to enter at some length, next week, into the causes of the disturbed state of that country.

Greeks.—It is stated confidently, in the German and French papers, that the Greeks have obtained a victory over the Turkish

fleet under the Captain Pasha, and compelled it to seek refuge in the Dardanelles.

Russian Discoveries.—St. Petersburg.—In the year 1820, a Journey of Discovery by land was ordered by the government, to explore the extreme North and North-east of Asia. Lieutenants Wrangel and Anjou of the navy were chosen for this expedition. After having made the necessary preparations, they departed for Neukolyma in the north-eastern part of Siberia. On the 19th of February 1821, they left Neukolyma in sledges drawn by dogs, when the cold was 32° Reaumur, in order to ascertain the position of Schekaladskoi-Noss, which Captain Burney lately conjectured might be an Isthmus joining Asia with the continent of America. The travellers succeeded in determining the whole coast astronomically, going themselves entirely round the coast, and proceeding a day's journey farther to the west, thus convincing themselves that Asia and America are not united there by an Isthmus. On the 15th of March the expedition returned to Neukolyma. On the 22d of March, Mr. Wrangel undertook a second journey likewise in sledges drawn by dogs, with ten companions, in the direction to the North, in order to look for the great Continent which is supposed to exist there. The principal obstacle they met with was the thin ice, which being broken to pieces by continued storms, was piled up in mountains, and rendered farther progress impossible. At a bear-hunt which the company undertook, they observed a sudden bursting of the ice, accompanied by a dreadful noise resembling thunder. On their journey back, which the travellers were obliged to make without accomplishing their object, they surveyed the Bear Islands, and after an absence of 38 days arrived safely at Neukolyma on the 28th of April, where they are to remain for the year 1822, and then to continue their researches.

Discovery of Antiquities near Geneva.—Geneva.—The discovery of several antiquities recently made in our neighbourhood, appears to me likely to interest your readers, and I therefore take the liberty of sending you the following particulars. On Monday the 26th of November, Laurent Desmarests, a miller of Crassi on the little river Syon, at St. Genix, and his workman Pierre Dunant, found several objects of antiquity, which they brought to me two days after. On the Thursday I went to the spot with Professor Gautier, and the following are the particulars which we collected after having caused the ground to be again dug up and examined in our presence. Laurent Desmarests intending to level his garden, had removed the earth on one side to the depth of about a foot, and having worked with the pick-axe on the same side, near his mill and the high road, he found at depth of ten or twelve inches, a wall of stones and red bricks, of which I have brought away some fragments, and of mortar much decomposed. In this wall there was a kind of vase or pot of copper in a very bad condition, and in this pot a wrapper composed of two plates of silver joined together by a great number of very small silver nails: this wrapper contained—

1. A patera of fine silver, with ornaments on the handle, and a kind of carved lid, the whole weighing nine ounces. On this lid are the words *Victor* and *Regina*, rudely traced with with a metal point.
2. Two women's necklaces of fine gold, weighing about 1½ oz.
3. A gold pin, representing a flower with a small garnet in the middle.
4. A woman's silver bracelet, weighing 1½ oz. It is elastic, accommodating itself to the size of the arm.
5. Five strong silver rings weighing 3½ oz. each.
6. Two silver stiles, made probably for writing on tablets of wax, each weighing two-thirds of an ounce; at the end opposite the point, they have a kind of spatula fit for effacing the writing.
7. Several elastic silver rings in the form of a twined serpent, and one ring not elastic, with an engraved stone representing a Genius or Victory.
8. Nails, rings and other articles of silver, of different sizes.
9. A bronze coin of Julia Domna the wife of Septimus

Severus, surrounded by a circle of worked silver, and attached by a silver ring to a silver thread, bent circularly so that it might be suspended as an ear-ring or other ornament.

10. Lastly, 216 coins of Roman Emperors, of which three are of gold (one of Galba) twelve or thirteen of bronze, and about 200 of silver, of Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Septimus Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximin, Pupian Maximus; but above all, of Gordian III. Philip the father and Philip the son, Otacilia Severa, Decius, Trebonian Gallus, Volusian, and Valerian the father. The gold coin representing Galba, struck under the reign of this Emperor, in the 68th year of our era, though he reigned only seven months, is in perfect preservation.

These coins serve to determine the time when the whole were buried. The last Emperor whom they represent is Valerian, who ascended the throne at the end of the year 253 of our era. It is extremely probable that it was a short time after that a Gallic or Roman family took this precaution against the ravages of the barbarians; it was in fact in the year 254 that the Franks and Germans desolated Gaul in the most cruel manner. Contemporaneous authors have drawn a picture of the devastation of this beautiful country at this epoch; and Gibbon, in the 10th Chapter of his History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, has collected their testimonies. This family, according to all appearance, perished before it could regain possession of these things, which it had sought to save from the rapacity of the barbarians.

A considerable part of the things above mentioned, particularly the patera, the bracelet, one of the stiles, the large and small rings, the wrapper and the nails, have been purchased by the Directors of the Museum at Geneva.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

J. PICOT, Prof. of Hist.

The Prayer.—When the British ships under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the first lieutenant of the *REVENGE*, on going round to see that all hands were at quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude in an English sailor exciting his surprise and curiosity, he went and asked the man if he was afraid. 'Afraid!' answered the honest tar, with a countenance expressive of the utmost disdain; 'no! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as prize-money—the greatest part among the officers'.

No one knows what he may come to.—Mr. Kemble and Mr. Lewis, while performing at Manchester, were walking one day along the street, when a chimney-sweeper and his boy came up. The boy stared at them with open mouth, and cried out, 'They be play-actors.'—'Hold your tongue, you dog,' said old sweep, 'you don't know what you may come to your-self.'

A Compliment Ill-Received.—A person who dined in company with Dr. Johnson, endeavoured to make his court to him by laughing immoderately to every thing he said. The Doctor bore it for some time with philosophical indifference; but the impertinent *ha, ha, ha!* becoming intolerable, 'Pray, sir,' said the Doctor, 'what is the matter? I hope I have not said any thing that you can comprehend.'

Short Memory.—It was said of one who remembered every thing he lent, and nothing he borrowed, that he had lost half his memory.

Termination of a Fever.—A gentleman hearing of the death of another, 'I thought,' said he to a person in company, 'you told me that Tom Wilson's fever was gone off.'—'Yes,' replied the latter, 'I did so, but I forgot to mention, that he was gone off along with it.'

A Literary Pun.—One very warm evening, last week, at a private reading party, a young lady, as a substitute for a fan, was cooling herself with the leaves of a pamphlet; when a gentleman present observed, that it was a pity she had not a page to perform the office for her; to which she immediately replied, 'Don't you perceive, Sir, that I have several pages employed in that service already.'

Wanstead-House, Essex.—The announcement of the sale by auction of the magnificent and costly effects of Wm. Tilney Pole Long Wellesley, Esq. at Wanstead-house, has, within the last month, excited a degree of curiosity scarcely ever paralleled on any similar occasion. The princely splendour of the mansion itself—the superb and matchless elegance of its furniture—the variety and far-famed beauty of its internal decorations—combined with the admirable collection of the works of art, whether of painting or of sculpture, with which it abounds, all tend to place this sale on a scale of grandeur far surpassing any thing of the sort which has ever before been submitted to public inspection, under similar circumstances, in this or any other country.

There are recollections connected with this event which are peculiarly calculated to produce the warmest feelings of sympathy and regret in the public mind. But a comparatively short period has elapsed since this splendid property came into the possession of Miss Long, in right of her father, the late Sir James Tilney Long. After a long minority, during which her father's estate was placed in the management of competent trustees, Miss Long at once burst upon the fashionable horizon as one of the richest heiresses in the kingdom. It is needless to say that, for such a prize, the competitors were as numerous as they were various. Indeed, we believe, that royalty itself did not hesitate to offer its adorations at the golden shrine. It was soon seen, however, that Miss Long, in the choice which she was about to make, was not to be influenced altogether by ambitious views; for, although the gentleman whom she voluntarily made the guardian of her person and her purse was distinguished for the high character of his connections, still he himself did not rank above the dignity of an English gentleman. It was at length understood that Mr. Wm. Wellesley Pole, son of the present Lord Maryborough, was the favoured suitor, and preparation for the marriage set all doubts at rest.

The necessary writings were soon completed, and the magnificence of the wedding festival—the incredible richness of the bridal dresses—the matchless brilliancy of the jewels which were displayed on that occasion, were topics of general astonishment. It is not our intention here to pursue the course of the happy bridegroom through his subsequent headlong career, nor to offer any observations on the follies and unaccountable extravagance by which that career was distinguished: it is sufficient to say that in a few short years, from being placed on an elevation which was the envy of his companions, and from being put in possession of an income far beyond the wants of the most princely establishment, if conducted with any ordinary prudence, he has been reduced to live upon Mrs. Wellesley's jointure, which, we believe, is seven thousand pounds per ann.—forced to fly his country to avoid the consequences of debt; and, above all, exposed to those painful reflections which the contemplation of his wife's participation in his misfortunes must necessarily induce. For the last three years every effort has been made to bring the creditors of Mr. Wellesley to some sort of compromise, and we have been informed that the sale of the effects at Wanstead has been at length, although reluctantly, determined on, as the only means of adjusting their claims. The greatest part of these individuals, finding they had no other chance for the liquidation of their debts, have come to an agreement to accept their equal proportion of the produce of the sale in discharge of their demands; and trustees have been appointed to see that this arrangement shall be carried into effect to the best advantage.

The gentleman selected for conducting this extraordinary sale is Mr. Robins, of Warwick-house, Regent street, whose celebrity as an auctioneer, as well as whose taste and discrimination peculiarly fits him for such an important task, and whose probity, we may add, fully entitles him to the confidence of his employers and the public. We say the public, because we know, from experience, and every day's observation confirms the fact, that it but too frequently happens, where a sale of property appears to be genuine, that it is in truth made up from the stocks of different contributors, and thus persons are deceived into the purchase of articles which, if they had known the sources from whence they came, it would be their interest to reject.

In the sale of wines we have heard of the grossest deception, practised in this way. At the sale at Wanstead we have been

assured that not a single lot will be put up which is not the property of Mr. Wellesley, and that every thing will be conducted in the fairest and most candid manner, and all will be sold without reserve.

Preparatory to the sale, which, it has been announced, will occupy a space of no less than two and thirty days, a daily view of the premises and of the property to be sold has been permitted. This view commenced on Wednesday the 22d ult. (May) and was continued till last night. (Saturday, June 8) During the whole of this period the approach to the park, from an early hour in the morning to a late hour in the evening, has presented a continued succession of visitors, many of them persons of the highest rank and distinction; and, on some occasions, such has been the crowd, notwithstanding the great extent and numerous apartments of the edifice, that some of the rooms presented rather the appearance of an elegant festival than of an ordinary sale by auction. On Monday, among other distinguished individuals who were present, were her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, who were attended by Lady Mary Taylor and Lady Thynne. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Bertram, who has the care and superintendence of the property, and were by him accompanied into every room which contained any objects deserving particular observation. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their admiration of the great elegance and splendour of the scenes presented to their notice, and, in as delicate a manner as possible, intimated their deep regret that a necessity should have arisen for breaking up an establishment, the formation of which must have been a labour of such anxious care as well as immense expense. Mr. Bertram afterwards conducted their Royal Highnesses to a private apartment, where a small but elegant collation, including fruits of the most costly description, which the garden of the house afforded, was prepared for their refreshment. On Tuesday, a spectacle of a most affecting nature was witnessed. Among the thousands who thronged to the house, and who, in their visits, were actuated by various motives, and many of whom, no doubt, had visited the mansion under circumstances of a far different character, one groupe attracted particular notice: it consisted of two ladies and a gentleman. One of the ladies had, from her remarks, evidently had the pleasure of Mrs. Long Wellesley's acquaintance in more prosperous days; and, on entering the drawing-room, which, at the time, was crowded by a mixed assembly, so agonizing were her reflections, on comparing the present with former occurrences under the same roof, that she could no longer sustain herself; and, after uttering an agonizing shriek, she was borne senseless into the air. On recovering, she instantly got in to her carriage and was driven from the park. Indeed, expressions of commiseration and regret were heard from almost all who were not drawn to the spot by feelings of interest.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Denmark, Count Moltke, the Danish minister, and suite, were among the visitors.

In order to preserve something like regularity in the admission of strangers, none were admitted who had not provided themselves with tickets. The catalogue of the whole property, intended for sale, was divided into three parts, and each part was sold for five shillings. The purchase of one of these parts entitled the buyer to a ticket for the admission of three persons; and, if the whole three parts were purchased, tickets for nine persons. This expenditure none were heard to lament, as it was amply repaid by the objects of curiosity which were offered to their notice. Each of the parts of the catalogue will also, we understand, admit a single person during the continuation of the sale. The shortness of the distance of Wanstead from town—the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, independent of all other attractions, seemed to have rendered an excursion thither, at this season, particularly desirable; and thus thousands were induced to remain in the neighbourhood the whole day; and, after they had quitted the house, they were seen gypseying in the Park and surrounding forest, enjoying those rural pleasures to which the extremely propitious state of the weather invited them.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers here to give some little account of an estate which has, unfortunately, become an object of such general observation.

The ancient manor of Wanstead, granted by Edward the Sixth to Robert Lord Rich, was sold by him to the Earl of Leicester, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here for several days, and also solemnized his marriage here with the Countess of Essex. Reverting to the crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who, having been one of the judges of Charles the First, it was forfeited. Charles the Second gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Robert Brooke. Of the representatives of this gentleman it was purchased by Sir Josiah Child, Bart, grandfather to the Earl Tilney; from him it descended to his nephew, the late proprietor.

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues, leading to the scite of the old mansion. His son Richard, first Earl of Tilney, laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Collin Campbell (about 1715) to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upwards of two hundred and sixty feet in length, and seventy feet in depth. It is one of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be seen in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story, and is adorned by a noble portico, of six Corinthian pillars. In the tympanum of this portico (which we ascend by a noble double flight of steps) are the arms of the Tilney family; and over the door, which leads into the great hall, is a medallion of the architect. The great hall is fifty-three feet by forty-five. On the ceiling are representations of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. In this hall are antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture; and four vases. The principal apartments on the left of the hall, in the front line of the mansion, are a dining-room and a drawing-room, each twenty-seven feet square, and a bed-room twenty-four feet by twenty feet, all which, with the adjoining closets, are hung with the choicest pictures. The suite of apartments to the right consists chiefly of a dining-room twenty-five feet square, on the ceiling of which the Seasons are painted; a drawing-room, thirty feet by twenty-five feet, with the story of Jupiter and and Semele painted on the ceiling, and an elegant chimney-piece in the centre, on which, in white marble, is an eagle taking up a child (the crest of the Tilney family); and a bed-chamber, twenty-five feet by twenty-two feet. The ball-room, seventy-five feet by twenty-seven feet, extends the whole depth of the house. It is splendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of the period when it was built. It is hung with tapestry in two compartments; the subjects are Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the battles of Alexander. The back part contains the following apartments: a bed-chamber, twenty-seven feet by twenty-two feet. A dressing-room, twenty-seven feet by twenty-five feet. An anti-chamber, forty feet by twenty-seven feet. A saloon, thirty feet square, in which are antique statues of Apollo, and a statue of Flora, by Wilton. A dining-room, forty feet by twenty-seven feet. A drawing-room, twenty-seven feet square. A bed-chamber, twenty-seven feet by twenty-one feet, hung with rich figured velvets; and a dressing-room, twenty-six feet by eighteen feet. Under the great hall is a noble arcade, from which is an entrance to a dining-parlour, forty feet by thirty-five feet, communicating with a breakfast-room, thirty-two feet by twenty-five. There are besides these, other apartments upon a scale equally magnificent, and finished in the most appropriate manner. In the avenue, leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonstone, is a circular piece of water, which seems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the house, although they were included in the original design. On each side, as you approach the house, is a marble statue: that on the left, Hercules; that on the other, Omphale; and hence to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment, enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals, and beyond it the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before. Highlandhouse, an elegant seat built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations, of

the garden, is a curious grotto. The house was for several years, during the minority of Miss Long, occupied by the emigrants of the Royal House of Bourbon; it was afterwards repaired, and became the residence of its rich heiress, by whom many judicious alterations were made. On her marriage with Mr. Pole, the latter attempted to stop up the general thoroughfare through the park, but being foiled in this by the decision of a Court of law, he obtained an Act of Parliament to alter the direction of the road and paths, which has since been carried into execution. In the park were abundance of deer and some fine timber. It was customary for the public to be admitted to view this seat on Saturdays only; and it has been inspected with feelings of delight by travellers from all parts of the world. Mr. Young, in his "Six week's Tour," has the following passage: "Wanstead is one of the noblest houses of England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Haughton, Holkham, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; but, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wanstead is second to Holkham: what a building it would be were the wings added, according to the first design?" We ought to add, that the ground immediately in front of the grand entrance is tastefully laid out in flower-beds, principally filled with luxuriant rose-trees of every variety. These trees at the present moment are covered with bloom, which afford a lively contrast when compared with the neglected state of the beds themselves. As at present placed, they seem to form a perfect "wilderness of sweets," and fill the surrounding atmosphere with their perfume. They also form a source of no small profit to the gardener on duty, who solemnly announces that these are "forbidden flowers," unless he receives a shilling, for which sum he immediately collects a bouquet, about half the size of one you would get for the same money in Covent Garden Market. We scarcely grudge the poor fellow his perquisite as it is probably the last he will be able to obtain in his present master's service.

Hitherto the visitors have been admitted on the ground floor, where proper barriers have been erected, and where the tickets of admission were received and rigidly examined. At this spot also, persons not provided with catalogues, might make the necessary purchase, and, in this way, certainly, a considerable sum must have been realized; although we are bound to say, that, from the manner in which the catalogues have been printed, it must have been an expensive as well as a laborious undertaking. Police officers have been in attendance from the first, to prevent confusion, and to direct the coachmen where to drive after their company had been set down. A great number of horses and carriages were accommodated in the stables of the House, but none were allowed to stop in front. The majority of them were removed under the shade of the trees in the Park.

On passing the door-keeper, the company was allowed to take that course which chance or their own fancy might suggest; for the arrangement in the catalogue as to the different days of sale, was not such as to guide them through the labyrinth of magnificence by which they were surrounded. Generally speaking, the parties in the first instance, walked through the rooms on the ground floor, and then by a side staircase proceeded to the principal grand floor, where the most costly articles were exhibited to the best advantage, being regularly numbered, so as to correspond with the arrangement in the catalogue. The other parts of the House were subsequently taken in detail, and few places escaped the prying eye of curiosity. There were attendants in each room to answer questions or to give any assistance which might be required; and in fact the utmost pains and attention were taken to give satisfaction to the public.

We understand Mrs. Wellesley is at present residing with her husband in France. The sacrifice which is now made, it is expected, will enable them to return to this country. We believe there are three children issue of the marriage, and his present Majesty is sponsor for the eldest. To an unfortunate passion for that most destructive of all habits, gambling, is to be ascribed the wreck of this splendid property.—*Observer, June 9.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Political Economy.

COST OF PRODUCTION. THE REGULATING PRINCIPLE OF PRICE.

Scotsman, Saturday, June 8, 1822.

One of our contemporaries has lately been engaged in an attempt to prove the fallacy of the opinions respecting value and rent entertained by Mr. Ricardo, and to a certain extent also by Mr. Malthus, by shewing that these profound economists have stumbled at the very threshold of the science, and have totally mistaken the principle by which the price of commodities is regulated! Mr. Ricardo contends, that "it is the cost of production which must ultimately regulate the price of commodities." But this, we are assured is an entire mistake. The cost of production, we are told, has nothing at all to do with the price; that is a matter which is exclusively dependent on demand and supply. The mere statement of such a doctrine is almost enough for its refutation. Every body must see, that although the market price and the cost of production, or, as Dr. Smith termed it, the "necessary price" of a commodity, may not exactly correspond at any given moment, they cannot, for any considerable period, be far separated, and have a constant tendency to coincide. A demand, to be effectual, must be such as will cover the expense of production. If it is not sufficient to do this, it is plainly good for nothing at all, and can never be the means of causing a continuance of production. A person with 20s. in his pocket may be as anxious, — may, he may be ten times more anxious — to become the purchaser of a coach than of a hat; why, then, does he not obtain the one as readily in exchange for his 20s. as he can obtain the other? The reason is abundantly obvious, — 20s. will pay the expense of producing the one, and not of the other. But if such an improvement were to take place in the art of coach-making as would enable any one to produce a coach as cheaply as a hat, then 20s. would buy a coach as easily as it can now buy a hat. The demand for any particular commodity may become ten or ten thousand times more extensive, or it may decline in the same proportion; but if the cost of its production continues the same, no permanent variation will be occasioned in its price. Were the demand for hats doubled, there would be a momentary rise of price; but as additional capital would be immediately attracted to the hat manufacture, the supply would be adjusted proportionably to the increased demand; and if no variation took place in the cost of production, the price of hats would infallibly sink to their former level. If, on the other hand, the demand for hats were increased a thousand fold, and the cost of producing them diminished in the same proportion, we should, notwithstanding the increased demand, be able, in a very short time, to buy a hat for the thousandth part of what it now costs. Again, suppose the demand for hats to decline, and the cost of producing them to increase, the price would, notwithstanding the diminished demand, gradually rise, until it had reached the point at which it would yield the hatters the common and average rate of profit on the capital engaged in their business. Nobody ever denied that variations in the demand and supply occasioned temporary variations of price. But they are only temporary. The cost of production is the grand regulator of price — the centre of all those transitory and evanescent oscillations on the one side and the other; and wherever industry is free, the competition of the producers, independently altogether of the competition of the buyers, will always elevate or sink prices to this level.

In certain branches of industry, such, for example, agriculture, which are liable to be seriously affected by the seasons, and from which capital cannot be easily withdrawn, there is a somewhat longer interval than in others, before the market price of produce and the cost of producing it can be adjusted. But that such an adjustment is always brought about in the end is obviously certain. No farmer, and no producer whatever, will continue to bring corn or other commodities to market, if they do not sell at such a price as will pay the expense of their production, including therein the common and average rate of profit on the capital employed by them. The price of agricultural produce is now temporarily depressed, on account of an excess of supply. In consequence, the cultivators of the poorest soils are not obtaining a remunerating price for their produce, and distress has become general amongst them. But most assuredly this glut will not continue. A part of the cultivators of poor soils will be driven from their employment. A smaller supply will be brought to market; and prices will be so adjusted as to afford the customary rate of profit, and no more, to the agriculturists who continue the cultivation of the poorest soils — The self-interest of the cultivators will not permit price to be permanently depressed below this level; and the self-interest of the public will not permit them to be permanently raised above it; for if they were raised above it, then the cultivators would obtain more than the common and average rate of profit, and capital would, of course, be immediately attracted to agriculture, and would continue flowing in that direction, until the natural and indestructible equilibrium of profit had been restored — that is, until the price of agricultural produce had fallen to such a sum as would just yield the average rate of profit to the cultivators of the worst soils, or the improvers of the best. This is the point at which average prices must continue stationary, or

about which market prices must oscillate, until the cost of production be increased or diminished. If any great discovery were made in agriculture — such a discovery, for instance, as would reduce the cost of cultivation a half, the price of agricultural produce would fall in the same proportion, and would continue to sell at that reduced rate until the increase of population forced recourse to soils of a decreasing degree of fertility. Whenever this took place, prices would again rise. Why is the price of corn almost invariably higher in this country than in France? Is it because we have a greater demand for it, or because of the greater cost of production in this country? Why does a pound of gold sell for more of any other commodity than a pound of lead? Is it because it is in greater demand? or because more labour and expense is required to bring it to market?

The writer of the article to which we have been alluding says, that "The demand for food is always great, and the price necessary to suit the consumption to the supply is always such as not only to repay the expenses of production, but to afford a large surplus on the great mass of lands in cultivation." Now, we affirm, in opposition to this statement, that when only the best lands are cultivated, as in the Western States of America, and in some countries in Europe, the price of corn is never such as to afford one farthing over the expenses in its production; and we also affirm, that the capital last applied to the cultivation of the soil never does in any country, or under any circumstances, yield any surplus whatever over and above the customary rate of profit. The experience of this and of every other country shews, that rent is increased accordingly as cultivation is extended over poorer soils, and diminished as they are thrown out of cultivation. No man, at least no man in his senses, would raise a bushel of wheat on the sides of the Pentland hills, if he did not obtain a greater price for it than would be necessary to indemnify him for raising it in the Carse of Gowrie. An individual may have ten or twenty loaves on his table, all of which may have been produced from soils of different qualities, and with different quantities of labour. There cannot, however, be at the same time two or more prices for the same article in the same market. And it is plain, that if the average market price of the loaves be not such as will indemnify the producers of those raised from the worst soils, and at the greatest expense, they will cease bringing them to market; and it is equally plain that if the market price of the loaves exceeds this sum, fresh capital will be applied to their production, and competition will soon sink prices to their necessary limit. In every case, therefore, and under every possible variation of demand, the cost of producing that portion of the required supply of raw produce, which is raised in the most unfavourable circumstances, governs the price of all the rest: and rent is really nothing more than the difference, or the value of the difference, between the produce obtained from the best and worst lands under cultivation.

If you bring a set of men together from various countries who are ignorant of each other's wants, and of the labour and expense necessary to produce the commodities which each possesses, the commodities will be brought and sold according to the relative wants and fancies of the parties. In such circumstances, a pound of gold might be given for a pound of iron and a gallon of wine for a gallon of small beer. As soon, however, as a commercial intercourse had been established, and as the wants of society and the powers of production come to be well and generally known, an end is put to this method of bartering. Thousands of sellers then enter the market. But when such is the case, it is no longer possible to sell a pound of gold for a pound of iron; and why? because the producers of iron will undersell each other until they have, by their competition, reduced its price to such a sum as will just suffice to pay the expense of his production. This is in every civilized society the pivot on which exchangeable value always turns. A civilized man might be able to obtain commodities from a savage, in exchange for toys or trinkets, which it cost infinitely less to produce; but if he tries to obtain the same advantage over his own countrymen, a very short experience will be enough to satisfy him that they are quite as attentive to their own interests, and as lynx eyed as he is.

Thus then, it appears, that no variation of demand, if it be unaccompanied by a variation in the cost of production, can have any lasting influence on prices. If the Cost of production be diminished, price will be equally diminished, though the demand should be increased to any considerable extent. If the cost of production be increased, price will be equally increased, though the demand should sink to the lowest possible limit.

It has been said, that without demand there could be no production! But what does this silly truism establish? Who doubts that if men could, like camels, live on air, there would be no demand for the produce of the soil; and no debates or discussions regarding corn bills? Such, however, is not the order of Providence. The same fiat that created man, also created a demand for certain articles; and the ever acting principle of competition will wherever industry is free and unshackled, always insure a supply of articles, whose quantity can be indefinitely increased by the expenditure of additional capital and labour, at the very lowest price that will suffice to cover the expense necessary to produce the quantity required.

Documents.

RELATING TO THE CLAIM OF OLIVIA SERRES TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Between William Lewis, Plaintiff, and her Highness, Princess Olive of Cumberland, sued by the name of Olivia Wilmot Serres, Defendant.

Anna Maria Kennett, wife to John Kennett, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, maketh oath and saith. That she, this deponent, is the daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wilmot and Anna Maria his wife, who resided at Warwick, and the niece of the Rev. James Wilmot, of Barton-upon-Heath, in the county of Warwick, Doctor of Divinity, brother to the said Robert Wilmot, all three long since deceased. And this deponent further saith, that she is perfectly well acquainted with the respective hand-writings of the said Robert Wilmot and Anna Maria Wilmot his wife, and also with the hand writing of the said Rev. James Wilmot, this deponent's uncle, having been in the habit of seeing them, the said Rev. James Wilmot, Robert Wilmot, and Anna Maria Wilmot, write repeatedly; and this deponent saith, that she has carefully perused and inspected the various documents in the possession of the said defendant, of which the following are copies:—

"May 1, 1773.—This is to certify that the marriage of the under-written parties was solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, March 4, 1767, at Lord Archer's house, by myself, at nine in the evening. (Signed) J. WILMOT, Minister. HENRY FREDERICK. OLIVE WILMOT. CHATHAM. Present at the marriage—Lord Brooke. J. ADDEZ. Attested before J. DUNNING."

"Olive, the only child of Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, and Olive his wife, born April 3, 1772. JAMES WILMOT. CHATHAM. WARWICK. GEORGE R."

"Warwick, April 3, 1772.—I hereby certify that the infant daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive his lawful Duchess, was privately baptized by myself at my mother's, Mrs. Sarah Wilmot's residence, in the parish of St. Mary's, Warwick, three hours after the said infant's birth, by the name of Olive.—J. WILMOT, Clerk. (Witness) ROBERT WILMOT."

"We hereby acknowledge having received to our joint protection Olive, the infant child of the Duke of Cumberland. April 4, 1772. ROBERT WILMOT. ANNA MARIA WILMOT. (Witness) J. WILMOT WARWICK."

"We hereby certify, that Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's infant, was re-baptized, in order that she might pass as the child of my brother, Robert Wilmot, and that such child of the Duke of Cumberland was entered in the register of St. Nicholas, at Warwick, as Olive Wilmot only.—J. WILMOT. ROBERT WILMOT."

"George R., May 1, 1773.—We declare the birth of Olive, the infant of the Duke of Cumberland, to be legitimate, who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy, &c., committed by her Royal Father.—CHATHAM. J. DUNNING. WARWICK. J. WILMOT."

"May 1, 1773.—I declared the Duke of Cumberland's marriage with Olive Wilmot to be legal, by command of the King.—J. DUNNING. Witness, J. WILMOT."

"G. R., May 3, 1774.—In the face of Almighty God, we, the undersigned, solemnly certify that his Majesty gave his Royal command that Olive, the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by Olive, his first wife, should be baptized as the supposed child of Robert Wilmot, of Warwick, to save her Royal Father, who had committed the act of bigamy by marrying Ann Horton.—J. DUNNING. J. WILMOT."

"We, the underwritten, solemnly certify that Princess Olive of Cumberland bears a large mole on her right side, and a mark upon her back.—J. WARWICK. J. DUNNING. CHATHAM. J. WILMOT.—May 9, 1774."

"I solemnly certify that I married Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland to Olive Wilmot, March 4, 1767, and that Lord Brooke (now Earl of Warwick) was witness to such marriage; in confirmation of which his Lordship places his signature, this 1st day of May, 1775. J. WILMOT. WARWICK. ROBERT WILMOT."

"Mem.—That my brother Robert's wife having given birth to a still-born son the same week that Olive, the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, was delivered of a daughter, it was determined that such a child should be baptized as the infant of Robert Wilmot for a time. J. WILMOT."

And this deponent saith, that the names James Wilmot and J. Wilmot, and the names of Robert Wilmot and Anna Maria Wilmot, subscribed to the said documents before copied, are the respective hand-writings

of the said Rev. James Wilmot, Robert Wilmot and Anna Maria Wilmot, as this deponent verily believes. And this deponent saith, that the said defendant was brought up and passed for the daughter of the said Robert Wilmot by the name of Olive Wilmot. And this deponent hath known her ever since, and can confidently speak as to her being the same person as so passed for the daughter of this deponent's father. And deponent saith that there is, on the person of the said defendant, a large mole on her right side, and a mark upon her back, the same as described in the certificate before copied, dated the ninth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

ANNA MARIA KENNETT.

Sworn at the Chambers of Lord Chief Justice Abbott, in Sergeant's-inn, Chancery-lane, the 3d day of August, 1821, before me.

J. ELLIS, a Commissioner, &c.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Between William Lewis, Plaintiff and her Highness Princess Olive of Cumberland, sued by the name of Olivia Wilmot Serres, Defendant.

John Dickinson, Grundisburgh-hall, in the county of Suffolk, Esquire, one of the executors named in and by the last will and testament of the late Right Hon. George Greville, Earl Brooke and Warwick, maketh oath and saith, that he knew the said late Earl of Warwick, and was on intimate terms with him for several years previous to his death, and is well acquainted with the hand-writing of the said late Earl of Warwick, having corresponded with him and frequently seen him write. And this deponent saith, that he had carefully inspected the various documents in the possession of the said defendant, of which the following are true copies.—

"Olive the only child of Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland and Olive his wife, born April 3, 1772. JAMES WILMOT. CHATHAM. WARWICK."

"George R., May 1, 1773.—George R. We declare the birth of Olive, the infant of the Duke of Cumberland, to be legitimate, who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy, &c. committed by her royal father.—CHATHAM. J. DUNNING. WARWICK. J. WILMOT."

"George R.—Whereas, it is our Royal command, that the birth of Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's daughter, is never made known to the nation during our reign; but from a sense of religious duty, we will, that she be acknowledged by the Royal Family after our death should she survive ourselves, in return for confidential services, rendered ourselves by Dr. Wilmot in the year 1759.—Kew Palace, May 2, 1773.—CHATHAM. WARWICK.—Endorsed—"London, June 1815. Delivered to Mrs. Olive Serres, by WARWICK. Witness,—EDWARD."

George R., St. James's.—In case of our Royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our Brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece for her use, as a recompense for the misfortune she may have known through her father. June 2, 1777.—CHATHAM. WARWICK. Witness.—J. DUNNING."

"George R.—We hereby confirm the legitimacy of Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, known hitherto as the child of Mr. Robert Wilmot of Warwick only. In case of our Royal demise, we will that she be immediately provided for.—Amen. June 2, 180—(torn.) Signed "WARWICK."

"I solemnly certify, that I married Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, to Olive Wilmot, March 4, 1767, and that Lord Brooke (now Earl of Warwick) was witness to such marriage; in confirmation of which his Lordship places his signature this 1st day of May, 1775.—J. WILMOT. WARWICK. ROB. WILMOT. London, March 5, 1816."

"I hereby make most solemn and sacred declaration that I saw his Majesty sign the papers that I have delivered to Mrs. Olive Serres of her birth.—WARWICK."

"Should this paper meet the eye of the Prince Regent, it is solemly declared that Mrs. Olive Serres is Princess Olive of Cumberland, the only child of the late Duke of Cumberland and Olive his first wife, whose marriage I witnessed, March 4, 1767.—Signed—WARWICK. London, April 2, 1816."

"We hereby acknowledge having received to our joint protection, Olive the infant child of the Duke of Cumberland, April 4, 1772.—ROB. WILMOT. ANNA MARIA WILMOT. Witness, J. WILMOT, WARWICK."

And this deponent further saith, that the name of "Warwick subscribed to the documents before copied; is the proper hand-writing of him the said late Earl of Warwick.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Sworn at the Chambers of Lord Chief Justice Abbott, in Sergeant's-inn, Chancery-lane, the 3d day of August, 1821, Before me,

J. ELLIS, a Commissioner.

East Indian Interests.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Times.

I was much pleased to observe a letter in your paper of yesterday, the 12th, signed a "Lover of Justice," because it affords a hope that a subject of the most vital interest, not only in a commercial and political, but a moral point of view, will at length undergo a full and calm discussion.

My present letter shall be confined to a few minor points in the letter of "a Lover of Justice," of which I am desirous in the outset of disembarassing the controversy; and on these I shall touch very briefly.

I am not disposed to deny that the existence of slavery in the West Indies is as much the opprobrium and the crime of the British nation as it is of the West Indian planters. And it is as participating in its guilt, that I, for one, am desirous that all just and prudent means of putting an end to it may be adopted. Neither am I disposed to deny that the West Indians may have claims on the nation growing out of the encouragement they have received to purchase slaves. On the contrary, I regard those claims as at least a fair subject of investigation, and if they are found to be just, they will doubtless meet with the consideration they deserve: but I still maintain, that whatever these claims may prove to be they cannot confer upon West Indians a right to the monopoly of our sugar market, nor deprive our fellow subjects in the East of their right to be admitted to an equal participation of it. In the encouragement given to West Indian slavery, they at least had no share. The penalty to be paid for it, therefore, cannot in fairness attach to them.

Neither is it just that those who are immediately concerned in the East Indian trade should pay this penalty, or that our manufacturers, the produce of whose looms is likely to be called for in increasing quantities by the swarming population of our Eastern dominions, should have to pay it; but this they would do, in point of fact, if the sugars of India are saddled with a prohibitory or even with a high discriminating duty.

A "Lover of Justice" affirms, indeed, rather inconsistently with his title, that "time out of mind a preference has been granted to West Indian produce." But it is indeed so? How stands the case as to indigo and cotton? And even as to sugar, the preference which the West Indies now enjoy can only be dated from the year 1813. Previously to that time the sugars of the East and of the West stood on a much more fair and equal footing.

I cannot very clearly make out whether a "Lover of Justice" means to have it considered as a hardship upon the West Indians that they have been prevented from extending their cultivation of sugar by the abolition of the British slave-trade while other nations have carried on that trade. But if I understand the question at all, their alleged ruin would have been still greater than it is, had not this salutary measure of abolition been forced upon them. Nay, had they yielded to the claims of justice and humanity, as they were urged to do at an earlier period, and withdrawn their opposition to it, before our colonies in Dutch Guiana had been so copiously peopled with imported Africans, or Jamaica had so greatly enlarged her population from the same source, our old islands, the only part of the West Indies which can have a shadow of a pretence for preference, might have enjoyed for the last 20 years, and would be now enjoying, the undisturbed command of the best market in the world for their produce. The ruin, if ruin it be, which they say now impends over them, is therefore their own work: it is the plain and palpable effect of their determined, persevering, and but too successful struggle to prolong the slave-trade.

A "Lover of Justice" pleads the restrictions imposed on the commerce of the West Indies as justifying the monopoly they enjoy of our sugar market. I admit the force of this argument. While those restrictions continued, it did seem but just that the West Indies should enjoy some compensatory advantages. And if these restrictions were; as I believe them to be, the only tenable ground on which the monopoly could be defended, then the restrictions being removed, the monopoly should cease of course. I am surprised that a "Lover of Justice," in advancing this argument, should not have adverted to the circumstance, that by the bills now passing through Parliament, all restrictions on West Indian commerce are about to be removed, and therefore the main argument—in my opinion the only good argument for a monopoly—is done away.

I am bound in courtesy to believe, that when a lover of justice affirms that "the measure on this subject recently submitted to Parliament was neither called for by the colonists, nor enacted for their sake," he can neither have read the debates in Parliament on that measure, nor have been canvassed by any West Indian proprietor or agent for his vote in its support.

As for the amount of British manufactures consumed in the West Indies, I do not mean to undervalue it; but let it be remembered that the apparent amount is at present swelled by all that has hitherto been conveyed indirectly through this channel to the Spanish provinces in America, and which is probably not less than three-fourths of the whole, but which will now in great part pass directly from this country. The con-

sumption of the West Indies themselves must be necessarily limited by their population, the whole aggregate which falls short of some English counties I could name, and is probably not more than a one hundred and twentieth part of the population of our Eastern empire. I should apprehend that the West Indies, including Dutch Guiana, may contain 40,000 whites, 62,000 free blacks and people of colour, and 700,000 slaves—in all about 800,000 souls. This, however, is a mere conjecture, founded on very imperfect data, I shall be glad to be set right in it by a "Lover of justice." In the aggregate amount I cannot have very materially erred. Now the consumption of our manufactures by such a population as this must of necessity have very narrow limits: and its capabilities of consumption will not bear to be compared for one moment even with a single province of our Indian empire, much less with the aggregate of that population.

What is desired, therefore, by the manufacturer is, that by impolitic restrictions on the sugar trade of India, we should not cramp or destroy the growing demand for his wares, of 100 millions of his fellow subjects in the East, for the sake of less than one million in the West.

As to the arguments derived from the employment of British shipping, and British seamen, and British capital, in the West Indian trade, and from the revenue raised on sugar, no one who fairly considers the subjects can attribute to them the slightest weight. "A Lover of Justice" can hardly insist upon them as matter of grave discussion. If such a calamity were suddenly to overwhelm our West Indian colonies as that they should disappear from the face of the ocean, however we might deplore the event, we should at least be subjected thereby to no lasting privation of sugar, and to no diminution of revenue from that cause. In two years we might be glutted with sugar from the East Indies, paying as high a duty as that from the West Indies, and we should have still more ships and seamen employed in conveying it hither than we have at present.

There are innumerable points of this great question which I have not even approached as yet. I know the value of your columns too well to intrude upon them at an inconvenient length. I will therefore close my present letter with my thanks to you, Sir, and to "A Lover of Justice," for the opportunity you have afforded of a full, free, and temperate discussion of one of the greatest questions which can engage the attention either of the political economist or the moralist.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

London, June 13, 1822.

A LOVER OF FREEDOM.

Painting.

Goethe's Observations on Leonardo Da Vinci's Last Supper. 4to—15s. bds. pp. 82. London, printed by Bulmer, for Booth and Rivington, 1821.

The envy of Painters and the jealousy of Bards, may be traced to the very origin of the sister arts of Poetry and Painting. It is peculiarly unfortunate, that where nature has lavished the brightest hues of the morning, and poured forth the sweetest strains of the grove, there the anguished worm of calumny should find its surest abode—but so it is, "the extremes of virtue border upon vice," and "beauty lies but in the enthusiast's fancy." We turn with peculiar satisfaction from these observations, to behold the lofty and admiring genius of Goethe pay due honour to the felicitous and sublime conceptions of Leonardo da Vinci. The Painter may embody more mind in the splendid magic of light and shade, but it is the poet alone, who can stamp them with immortality. We gaze on the witching illusion of the rainbow till its fairy hues imperceptibly vanish from our sight; but the radiant glory of the setting sun is renewed to us with all the blushing beauty of dawn. So it is with the painter and the poet. The first paints on water—the second on the mind of man—through all eternity the same!—But we lose ourselves in the contemplation of living genius doing honour to departed worth. THE LAST SUPPER of Leonardo da Vinci was confessedly a masterpiece in the art of painting. But of its glory what remains!—a shadow! The ingenuity of JOSEPH BOSSI has preserved a resemblance of this great work of genius; but who would gaze on similitude while we could behold the living beauty of reality!—But, alas! the blighting fingers of time, and the rude hands of cloistered ignorance, have both conspired to destroy the holiest relic which Italy could boast. The Last Supper was painted upon the wall in the convent *Alla Grazie*, at Milan. The convent was unfortunately in a moist situation, and was more than once flooded with water. The painting, in consequence suffered material injury from dampness, but infinitely more from the Gothicism of the monks, who cut a door through the wall upon which the painting rested, thereby demolishing the feet of Christ and his apostles, for their holy convenience!

"A second deluge painting thus o'erran,
And the monks finished what the floods began."

But we have said too much on this meritorious work, and must refer our readers for amusement, delight, and information to the admirable translation of Goethe's *Leonardo da Vinci*, by G. H. Nodden, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c.

Dangerous Innovation.

The affair of one of his Majesty's servants standing charged with picking the pockets of the people on Wednesday night, has occasioned much observation and discussion. The competence of the Bow-street Office to take the cognizance of a purely Ministerial offence has been strongly questioned, and undoubtedly many plausible arguments have been adduced in the negative. There is no precedent for so illegitimate a proceeding, and it is contended that no limit can be placed to its operation—that the necessary line cannot be drawn between the stable and the Cabinet—that the principle that can dismount one servant of his Majesty may displace another—that what can take the bridle out of the hands of the postillion may ultimately snatch the reins out of those of a Minister. The Ministerial nature of the offence, and the fact of its having been conducted according to all the rules and custom of office, appear sufficiently clear on the face of the charge, by which it is evident that there was no concealment; the prisoner confidently laboured as in his vocation, and publicly dipped into the pockets of the people. The night, it is also to be observed in extenuation (if extenuation be necessary), was one when extraordinary effects were expected from all his Majesty's servants, when one principle of activity impelled every creature of the Crown to the most strenuous exertion. While Jay was bestirring himself to the best of his humble abilities at the door of one house, a bird of his feather was chattering within the walls of another. So much for the circumstance of the time. As to the manner of doing the thing, it must be admitted to have been conducted according to the approved method of Tory tactics. Upon the approach of the King, says our Bow-street Report, a Gentleman (from the country no doubt) huzzied rather loudly, upon which the prisoner clapped his hands, but *hissed in the ear* of the Gentleman at the same time. Is it not thus that the pockets of the people have been picked for years? Is it not by this practised and approved manoeuvre that our country Gentlemen have been so often gulled and duped? It is the way with all the King's servants when they want to obtain or retain any thing, be it power or cash; with infinite show of loyalty, they raise a cry of sedition, and avail themselves of the consternation it occasions, to accomplish their purpose. Again we have to remark on a striking coincidence and conformity of action; the postillion in defence, stated that he seized the Gentleman in a close embrace to save himself from falling, at the very same instant that another jockey of the same livery in another place, was also clasp- ing the country Gentlemen for support; but alas there are no steel guards for the preservation of public property, and our's suffered a heavy loss in the hug of ravished reconciliation. The superior decency of the postillion's demeanour under examination, is very conspicuous, and presents a comparison much in his favour, when contrasted with that of his fellow servants under like circumstances. He did not swear he would not endure the indignity of submitting to the examination; he did not protest that he would not continue to fill the saddle if he had so much forfeited confidence as to be subjected to inquiry; nor did he modestly insinuate that he was the only man that could drive his Majesty and conduct the State Coach. The Ministerial complexion of this affair it must be admitted entirely disappears in the defence.

On the whole the proceedings on this momentous affair have given occasion to much animadversion. It has been clearly proved that men- wearing the King's uniform, may take away the lives of their fellow- subjects without suffering any penalty; and it is asked why the like im- munity does not extend in behalf of his servants to the forcible seizure of property? Those who insist on forms, hold that the difference consists in whether the thing be done within or without doors, in a chapel or a street; others, that crimes on a grand scale lose their enormity: thus, if a Potentate cause some 10,000 men to be killed in battle for his es- sential honour and frame, he glorifies God, and thanks the Creator of life as the giver of a great slaughter, appearing in his presence with state triumph and elation. But if a man, in the fury of a moment, take away the life of his neighbour, he is instructed to tremble at the name of the offended Deity to repent, and humble himself, and is hung for the foul crime of blood.

"Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato,
Ille crinem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema."

And certainly the same scale seems to hold good in offences on the purse, and to pick the pockets of a whole people is recommended under the sounding phrase of "keeping up the honour and dignity of the nation." Those servants of the King, however, who suffer for the minor offence, may comfort themselves by saying of those of their betters, who prac- tise the greater fraud, in the words of the old song.

"The greatest and gravest, a truce to grimace,
Would do the same thing were they in the same place."

DEATH.

At Edinburgh, on the 30th March, James Crosbie, Esq. late mer- chant in Dumfries.

Court and Fashionables.

Courtesy,
"Which oft is soonest found in lowly sheds
"With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls
"In Courts of Princes, where it first was named
"And yet is most pretended.

There are two or three popular reports for the postponement of his Majesty's visit to the continent, for which definite arrangements had been made throughout Germany; and at one time it was even determined that the Royal Tourist should cross the Alps, and join the Confederated Holy Alliance at Florence, the Grand Duke of Tuscany having made an offer of a superb suite of apartments in the Palazzo Pitti, and the entire and exclusive range of the Boboli Gardens for the private and more sequestered comfort of the Royal Guest. But the Ministers have interposed solid objections to this journey, on the ground of the expense which would be incurred, at a moment when the whole kingdom is so cla- mourous for Reform and Retrenchment. *Morning Chronicle.*

The crowded Clerical Expectants at Carlton Palace, on Wednesday (June 16) occasioned the remark, that it was the most gloomy Levee since his Majesty's accession.

The excessive heat at the Levee, together with his Majesty's deli- cate state of health, obliged the King to retire to his private apartments at an earlier hour than usual. —*Morning Chronicle.*

Island of Juan Fernandez.

NEW ENGLAND PALADIUM,—JULY 121, 822.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the U. S. ship Franklin, at Valparaiso.

"After a passage of fifty two days from Rio Janeiro, we arrived at Cumberland Bay, off Juan Fernandez.

Our curiosity was naturally awakened as we approached the shore of this island, not only from the noble and romantic appearance which it presented, but from its being the residence of Selkirk; and the desire to ramble over those scenes which are so ably described in the entertaining story founded upon his history; but contrary to all expectations we found the island inhabited by a small colony, composed principally of convict royalists, under the government of a Patriot Chief and his aid. Their ha- bitations, about 20 in number, are situated on the beach, which affords the most convenient harbor of which the island can boast.

On their rear and flanks they are surrounded by mountains almost inaccessible; and had it, instead of its now paltry fort of three guns, a strong battery capable to repel an enemy's naval attack, the town might, with propriety, be styled invulnerable; for the only path by which the mountains are passable, is so steep, narrow and rugged, and even perpen- dicular from the sea, that it reminds the beholder of Scott's description, where

"With peasant staff, one valiant hand
"Might well the dizzy path have mann'd,
"Gaiest hundreds arm'd with spear and brand,
"And plunged them in the deep."

Were the South Americans endowed with the spirit of enterprise, or in fact even possessed of agricultural rank of any importance, equal, if not su- perior to any portion of country they now possess; but the God of Indo- lence here reigns with supreme sway. Nine months have elapsed since the first settlement of the colony yet, with the exception of their miserable huts, they have not made a single improvement, their only care being to provide food sufficient to sustain nature, which is easily effected, as fish and game abound, and through the foresight of former visitors, fruit and vegetables are abundant, and all excellent in their kinds.

Here, in the latter part of January, peaches, cherries, strawberries, figs and peas, are in perfection. In the valleys innumerable quantities of radishes and carrots are found—Oats and timothy have also been sown, and thrived well, consequently their grazing cattle are fine and fat—these consist of wild horses, cattle, goats and hogs, some of which they have partly domesticated.

After remaining here three days, we were joined by the schooner DOLPHIN, from which we had parted company in doubling the Cape, and our store ship the CANON. After painting, ship, watering and wooding, we set sail for this place, thinking that we were taking a last farewell of our colonial acquaintances, when, lo! scarce had we been a week in port, when an English whaler arrived freighted with the whole colony, and the Governor immediately paid us a visit; so that poor Juan Fernandez is again reduced to an uninhabited isle."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—281—

Friend of Mr. Bankes.

The BULL of yesterday contains a *third* Letter from the "FRIEND OF MR. BANKES," occupying four full columns, or one fourth of the whole Paper, which is quite as full of ignorance and mis-statement as the *second* was shewn to be; and falls quite as far short as the former did of *proving* what he pledged himself to do. We shall not insult the good sense or patience of our Readers by republishing and unravelling all that the BULL may at any time contain. That Paper may very consistently devote the half or even the whole of its space to the one great object at which it so incessantly labours, and think no portion of its pages unnecessarily occupied that serves to throw doubt or suspicion on the character of the sole object of its calumnies and aspersions. We, however, have other and equally important matter with which to instruct, inform, and gratify our Readers. Our Paper is established and maintained for *general utility*, and not for one specific object *only*; and our Correspondents have claims on our attention, as well as our space, which we cannot neglect. We have had the happiness to satisfy nine honorable men, who were not ashamed to affix their signatures to the statements and documents which they authenticated: and judging from the increased number of our Friends and Supporters since that period, we have reason to believe that we have satisfied nine hundred others, who could not enjoy the opportunity of seeing the originals thus attested: yet who continue their names and approbation as before. If there be one dissatisfied person, such as the unknown "FRIEND OF MR. BANKES," who is invited to come to us and examine for himself, as the nine honorable men did before him, but who will not take the pains, yet expects that his being dissatisfied is to overthrow the evidence that has convinced others, while he is ashamed to give his dissatisfaction the sanction of his real name, though others have expressed their satisfaction under their hands and seals,—we can only say, that we are not bound to furnish evidence that shall convince any unknown Writer, who has neither the honesty to avow himself to the world, the courage to satisfy his doubts thro' the same channel as other men, or the fairness to admit himself defeated, even after his errors are made clear to demonstration. But in truth every one is exclaiming at the injustice of a man denouncing another as an impostor, and threatening an exposure, when he has really nothing to tell the world that has not been before them for months already, and every part of which has been refuted almost as soon as it appeared.

We shall give one short specimen of the ignorance and mis-statement that prevails throughout the long Letter of yesterday to which we allude, and which will serve as a sample of the whole.

The Writer says, "It will perhaps surprize your readers to hear me doubting very strongly if ever Mr. Buckingham made a *third* visit at all to Jerash, and I shall briefly state my reasons for thinking that *he did not*. His Volume of Travels, now before me, DO NOT ONCE REFER TO ANY SUCH THIRD VISIT."

What will the Public say, when we meet this positive assertion by a simple reference to page xxi of the Preface to this very Volume, then before him, where it is distinctly said "The plan of the Ruins of Geraza, in the country of the Decapolis, beyond the Jordan, is laid down also from actual observations, CORRECTED BY TWO SUBSEQUENT VISITS TO THE SPOT."

Moreover, we can add to this, a very gratifying fact, as providentially placed within our reach just now, as the Letters of Mr. Bankes were before: namely, that there is at this moment in Calcutta a Gentleman of unexceptionable respectability—who has passed through Syria and Palestine subsequent to our *third* Visit to Jerash, and who saw and conversed at Aleppo with the very Arab Guide that accompanied Mr. Buckingham to Jerash from Assalt after his separation from Mr. Bankes at Nazareth, and when Mr. Bickes was not present! and who also saw in the hands of this Guide's Son at Nazareth, a Certificate of his Father's fidelity during this same *third* Visit to Jerash, in Mr. Buckingham's own hand writing! We shall give this Gentleman's name and address to any one who may be disposed either

to wait on us for that purpose, or to state in his real character that he wishes for such confirmation of our accuracy. But until our Accuser places himself on equal terms with ourselves, he can have no right whatever to demand that we should give to the world as a guarantee for our Defence, what he so studiously withholds when called on to support his Accusation: and surely, the assertion of a known and respectable individual will be considered *equal* at least to the assertion of one who is ashamed to commit himself so far as to give his name as a guarantee for the truth of his statements.

But we have already said more than enough. If any man in India is dissatisfied, and deems this a matter of sufficient importance to deserve his serious investigation, we promise him, that if he will submit to the same patient examination as others have done, of the original papers on which our Defence is grounded, we will afford him every facility in the search, and we doubt not but that he will come to the same conclusion as the nine honorable individuals who did us this act of justice when called on to decide between man and man. If such person, however, will not use the means offered to him for that purpose, but expects that we shall both furnish him with facts, as well as a head to understand, a heart to believe, and a candour to deal fairly with them also, he will be disappointed, and we must leave him to the fate he so deservedly merits.

Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I think a more barefaced attempt to mislead our countrymen at home, with respect to Judicial Reports in India, has seldom appeared in print, than that recorded in the pages of the ASIATIC JOURNAL, which charges you with having published a *garbled* statement of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, relative to granting the Criminal Information exhibited against you at the suit of the United Secretaries.

Taking this paragraph of the remarks abstractedly, a natural question arises,—Upon what does the Editor ground his assertion?—and here I think an Indian reader may pause, and wait for a reply, as he could not possibly have derived such information from any person in Calcutta who was present during the argument, and had the least regard for veracity: for I have little hesitation in hazarding an opinion that the learned Counsel and respectable Attorney, who were retained on behalf of the prosecution, would, if applied to, admit that the statement which appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 18th of November, contained as perfect and unbiassed a Report, as could possibly be published; and if this is not considered sufficient test of its accuracy, I will go further, and challenge any person who heard it, to come forward, and maintain that it was either a *garbled*, an *incorrect* or a *biased* Report, or point out any material inaccuracy or omission in the whole detail.

I think the best proof that can possibly be adduced of its correctness is, that immediately after it had appeared in your Paper, we find it copied into the columns of JOHN BULL, preceded by an Editorial observation acknowledging that "it was as fair and correct as it could possibly be made with the means available for its compilation;" and knowing as every person in Bengal must do, that every Number of your JOURNAL undergoes an Inquisitorial ordeal, in order if possible to detect any trifling error that may creep into it, to comment upon to your disadvantage in that Paper. I would ask whether or not, if this Report had been garbled in the manner asserted by the English Journalist, the opportunity would not have been eagerly seized to have held it up to public ridicule and contempt?

Perhaps, Sir, it never came within your knowledge, that so very anxious was your Reporter to give a correct and unbiassed Report of this novel and important application, that he requested several persons in Court (without reference to their political principles) to take notes of the Counsel's arguments on both sides, so as to insure their appearing before the Public in an

impartial and correct form; that and these were compared with the transcript before it was printed and circulated.

I believe it will generally be acknowledged that the proceedings of the Supreme Court, since a Newspaper has been published in Calcutta, never went before the Public in a more accurate and perfect form than they did under the superintendence of the Gentleman who prepared the Report in question for the Press.

Your's obediently,

Nov. 18, 1822.

AN AUDITOR.

Phil-harmonic Concerts.

We beg to draw the public attention to the excellent Concerts about to be given at the Theatre, under the superintendence and direction of Mr. Linton. We have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the unusually expensive preparations made for this purpose, and can speak with confidence as to the high state of efficiency in which the Orchestra will open this Series of Public Entertainments. All the professional strength of the Presidency has been united for the occasion, including Messrs. Linton, Mr. Smith, and a band of Choristers for the Vocal Department, with the Messrs. Delmar, Mr. Scheidlenberger, Mr. Kuhlau, and a long list of others for the instrumental force:—while several Amateurs of known talent have kindly lent their aid for the occasion.

In short, there is now, for the first time, during these two or three years past, such a "Union of all the Talents," as every Lover of Music and every Friend of Harmony must desire; and on that account alone the Phil-harmonic Concerts deserve cordial and extensive support. They will, however, have the most substantial claims that can be furnished in India: and we believe fully repay the attendance of all who may honor them with their patronage.

Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Your Correspondent *Pro Bono Publico* has anticipated me in his letter addressed to the Magistrates of Calcutta respecting public conveyances, which have long been loudly calling for regulations and improvement. I shall not here recapitulate or enlarge on what your Correspondent has already so judiciously pointed out, I should however wish to bring one more crying evil to the notice, if not of the Magistrates, to that of the public at least. The Hackeries, Champonies, or Native Hackney Coaches, call them by what name you will, in the great wisdom of our Police, have it is true got a number painted on them in imitation of our Hackney Coaches, and Chariots in England, but as no regulations are established for this species of conveyance, or at least ever enforced, it may be a question for Philadelphia lawyers to decide of what use these numbers may be. I think you will readily agree with me, that these said Hackeries, Champonies, or Hackney Coaches, are not provided with the most effective and well conditioned Cattle, besides which the poor animals are literally half starved; indeed I have frequently been tempted to think that their masters were acting on the principle of the Frenchman who tried the experiment of reducing his Horses' allowance by degrees to one dozen grains of corn per day, but which when reduced to one handful, to the astonishment of his master took it in his head to die. In consideration of these circumstances I think the drivers might have a little mercy upon their Cattle, and not work them too hard or cut them up too much; but conceive my astonishment on seeing one of these vehicles the other evening coming in from Kidderpore heavily laden with European Sailors, no less than seven inside and four or five on top of the Coach, or, as they expressed themselves on deck, the driver at the same time cutting them up most unmercifully, till one of the poor animals dropped down to rise no more. Ought not some regulation to be established limiting these Carriages to a certain number of passengers? Ought not a fine to be imposed on the drivers who starve and otherwise maltreat their cattle? If, Sir, through the medium of your Paper these suggestions might come to the

notice of the Magistracy, so that this amongst other evils be remedied, I shall deem myself happy in having been instrumental towards it.

Your's, &c.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1822.

HUMANITAS.

Soap versus Sugar.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

In common with every other advocate for freedom of expression (whether of public opinion or of sugar cane juice,) I have been deeply mortified at the failure of the Sugar Petition, for I cannot think, that the expectation of those who agitated the question can have been at all answered by the mess of water-gruel which has been cooked up at Calcutta for the Hon'ble House of Commons. I have however derived some consolation from a whisper which has reached us here, that another Petition or Address, or something of that sort, is now in progress at the Presidency, which promises better success. What the exact nature or object of this Petition or Address may be, I am ignorant, but I conclude it contemplates the encouragement of the manufacture of Soap, for it is familiarly termed the Soap Address here. It is said to be very popular, to be most respectably supported, and to be got up with so much cleverness and address that no amendment is judged necessary. I should feel greatly obliged if you or some of your Correspondents would inform me of the precise nature of the Petition, for if my conjecture is well founded, Soap will be in great demand, and I shall lose no time in converting my Sugar boilers into Soap boilers, and my mill into a manufactory. As the gentleman who used to conduct the politico-economical department of the BULL has for some time past ceased to enlighten us with his valuable speculations, an observation or two on the probable result of the important measure above hinted at, may perhaps be pardoned.

The immediate and proximate consequence of an increased demand for any article is a rise in its price proportioned to the inadequacy of the supply to meet the demand, the consequence of which is the supply becomes superabundant, and the price of the article falls. All this is sufficiently obvious, and of course applies to the article of Soap; and if we suppose the increased demand to be only temporary, no lasting effect will be produced. But a certain period must elapse before a sufficient quantity of Soap can be manufactured to answer the extraordinary demand which the measure in question will of course occasion, and in the mean time the various articles, such as Butter, Ghee, Lard, Tallow, &c. which are occasionally resorted to as temporary expedients to supply the want of Soap, will rise greatly in value, and thus a temporary stimulus will be given to Agriculture, which will in some measure be communicated to the butcher and tallow-chandler. One of the remote and collateral effects will be a great increase in the number of Rats, as the quantity of the food which these noxious vermin consume will be greatly augmented. This is by far the most disagreeable result to be anticipated; but even this may ultimately turn out advantageous, for the invention of rat-trap makers may be so much whetted as to accomplish the total extirpation of those troublesome voracious animals.

But my speculations have been already extended to an unreasonable length. I trust the measure may be carried into effect, for I foresee much advantage in it, and all means should be put in requisition to forward it.

Your's, &c.

Meeragunge, Nov. 13, 1822.

MOLASSES.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]

CALCUTTA.

[SELL.

2 a 2 1/2	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	2 a 2 1/2
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,....	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rs. *	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 6 Months date ..	25 0 a 26 0 pr. ct. prem.
	Ditto ditto, 12 ditto	23 0 a 24 0 pr. ct. ditto
	Bank Shares—Premium 45 a 47 per cent.	

Late Murder.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Since the unfortunate death of Mr. Imlach, I observe in your Paper some Letters tending to throw suspicion on different parties: first, on a respectable Native Indigo Planter, and secondly, on the Servants of the deceased. Your Correspondents must, or ought to be aware, how injurious those hints must be to the people concerned, and detrimental to the conviction of the perpetrators of that atrocious murder. Although Mr. Imlach had some disputes with a neighbouring Planter, I cannot admit for a moment that the Native would resort to such a dreadful course as private assassination,—the character of the Natives precludes such a conclusion; and I think the idea of his Servants committing the murder, is equally without foundation. And at all events, I think it would have been better to allow the active Gentleman who presides in the Judicial Court of the District, to investigate the subject before such remarks were made at all. It appears to me much more likely, that the murder was committed by a band of those numerous gangs of Deceits, who, for the last two years have been harboured in a District not far to the Eastward; and who, about that time, were actively pursued in consequence of a change having taken place in the Judge of the District alluded to. There were no less than three gangs of those Robbers, obliged to leave their former place of rendezvous, and seek a new field for their depredations:—Now I think it more than probable, that it was those people that perpetrated the deed instead of the Planter and Servants. Should this information help to remove suspicion from innocent individuals, the object of my writing will be completely answered. With best respects,

I remain, your's sincerely,

Jessore, November 10, 1822.

JUSTICE.

Geometry & Mensuration made easy.

"Perdition catch my soul but I do love thee."—Have'nt I heard that line before?—No, I fancy not:—where pray?—Yes, I think there is something like it in Othello.—Gad, now you put me in mind on't, I believe there is;—but that's of no consequence:—all that can be said is, that two people happened to hit on the same thought,—and Shakspeare made use of it first,—that's all.—CRITIC.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Second Number of the MILITARY REPOSITORY reached us some time ago, and, more recently, we have seen, in your Paper, the Petition of ISAAC CROSS STAFF, with the reply made to it by GEOMETRICAL KATHETOMETER;—who, to mark the difference between a well educated gentleman and so ignorant a clown as the Petitioner, signs Esq. at the end of his name:—but let that pass.

The perusal of the second article in the MILITARY REPOSITORY, with annexed Plate, induced some of us to set about tumbling over our old books,—and it so chanced that, in the 25th vol. of the PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE for June, July, August and September 1806, we discovered the "Description of an improved Geometrical Plotting Quadrant, Level, and Calculator, for the use of Navigation and Land Surveying, ascertaining inaccessible distances, &c."—by Mr. Robert Salmon of Woburn; to whom the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts, and Ten Guineas, were voted for the communication of this elegant and simple invention. Figures of Mr. Salmon's Geometrical Quadrant and Staff are given in Plate IV, at the end of the vol. mentioned,

It is possible that the Inventor of the KATHETOMETER (whether he be the Esq. or not, we don't know) never heard of this precious invention: if he had, perhaps he would have said so. It may be that he thought the Plotting Quadrant so considerably different in principle and extent of usefulness,—his own instrument

being intended for the most coarse and practical purposes,—that he did not judge it necessary to advert to Mr. Salmon's invention: or he may have argued with himself—"that two people happened to hit on the same thought,—and SALMON made use of it first,—that's all."

Mr. Salmon's is a purely Geometric Instrument, which, by three movements, and scales, actually observes, and reads off, any triangle,—base given. The Kathetometer seems to be a mere horizontal boy's Quadrant or common plane table graduated,—which observes one angle, assumes a second to be a right angle, and measures the base between; thence deducing, by one of the most simple problems in Plane Trigonometry, the other required sides and angles of the Triangle: only that it has engraven on its brass plate the tabular results of certain bases, and observed angles, which does no more than save an easy calculation. This merit, no doubt, it has (which, however, might be equally possessed by a Table on the back of a visiting card) that, in the cases of given angles and bases shewn in the Table, it saves the use of a table of pocket logarithms.

If the inventor of the Kathetometer, (by the by, he owns that it—"has not much claim to merit for invention or originality") was acquainted with the Plotting Quadrant, he has borrowed only the most obvious and ordinary properties of Mr. Salmon's instrument;—viz. the Plane Table, Sight, and graduated Quadrant, and has not adverted to, or has not used, those which it possesses of a superior kind.

The Esq. with his escutcheon of pretence, talks of the possible case of a wall behind the observer, distant only one foot from the bank of a river, which shall prevent him from measuring backwards. No doubt there may be such a wall, and walls in other and in all directions, but such imaginary cases can scarcely require expensive Instruments to meet and obviate the inconvenience. We are all agreed that it is ridiculous to apply the machinery of a Steam Engine to the operation of slicing cucumbers. Any person, after amusing himself by calculating the chord subtended by different angles, could note down the results on a card, and, by means of a pocket Sextant, perform the operation required.

As to the conversion of the redoubtable Kathetometer prop into a Bullum (anglicé Spear), such a notion smacks of *captandum vulgus* nonsense: heterogeneous alliances between *Mathew Maticks* and Dame Bellona might as well be let alone. For the matter of that, only look at the Staff to Mr. Salmon's Plotting Quadrant, and say if the screw at its extremity be not a very pretty instrument for ascertaining the distance between a man's venter and his vertebrae!

May it be allowed to say a word or two as to the nomenclature, or Greek parentage of this new invention. Some of our small circle are thought to be no bad scholars, but all are puzzled, and desire to be informed in what Grammar or Lexicon we may find the word *permp*, a measurer!!!! We never heard of it; but every Tyro knows, or should know, that all the class of instruments in "*metre*" as Chronometer, Barometer, &c. &c. descends legitimately from *μετρον*, *mensura*, a measure: i. e. the thing, not the man. Even *Kάθετος*, a perpendicular, can only be called a Right Angle by a *licence*. We are of opinion, in full conclave, that KATHETOMETER is of spurious parentage; but perhaps the Inventor's reading has been running, of late, rather in a Roman than in an Hellenic channel, from attachment to the cause of the unfortunate modern Greeks and of Liberty in general, or from meditation upon the train of liberal and well-timed notions set forth in a note (page 243 of No. 2 MILITARY REPOSITORY) upon the Memoir of Colonel Pearse, touching the Liberty of the Press, and the cunning political employment of *Dawks*.

I remain, Sir, for neighbours and self,

KATAFELTO.

Solution.

Solution to one of the Riddles which appeared in the Journal on the 25th of October.

In English, in French, and in Latin, I'm Bell;
Read the rest, and you'll own, t'will agree very well.

DIAM DLO NA.

Sydney News.

Sydney, June 7, 1822.—By the AURORA a letter has been received from a Gentleman at Batavia, who very recently left this Colony on his return to India. To his friend, who has been so extremely obliging as to confide, the epistle to our care for the benefit of an ever-enquiring Public, he relates, that no less than one hundred and two thousand inhabitants of the island of Java had been swept away, in the course of the last year, by the contagion—the cholera morbus. As the letter contains information both novel and interesting to this part of the world, we have made some extracts, which are the more entitled to attention, from the strong consideration of being enabled to stamp them as facts that will admit of no hereafter refutation. The writer proceeds to give a description of Batavia:—

“The first-class houses have only two stories, but very spacious and airy, having windows in every direction as large as those in front of Macquarie-street Chapel. But what is astonishing, and unfavorable considering the climate, they are built as close to each other as they are in Cheapside. Through every principal street there is a canal, which at this season (March) is full of water. This is the rainy season; and there is a constant current towards the sea, which carries all the filth with it; but, in the dry season, when the sun exhales the greatest part of the water, and the small quantity remaining becomes stagnant; then it produces deleterious and unwholesome effects, which are mentally felt; but the Dutch are fond of canals—it is characteristic of their mother country. The streets are paved, and very clean, shaded with trees of thick foliage; and water being so convenient, the roads are constantly kept damp, which renders them tolerably cool. There is a fine fish market, and it is abundantly supplied with a variety of delicious fish. The best kind of animal food, for this climate, being light and easy of digestion, beef and mutton, and the terra firma species, are neither good nor plentiful, excepting poultry. Mr. Loane has just imported some Van Diemen's Land mutton; but the Dutch are a parsimonious set, and are not inclined to give much encouragement to those who have furnished them with dainties, articles of taste, and animals of pleasure. The Governor has not a decent horse to ride. He is a Baron of Holland. You might think it incredible, but it is too true, Mr. Loane brought four fine horses from New Holland, and they offered him a price for them that would not pay him the cost and expences incurred in bringing them here. The only taste I can discern amongst them is, awkwardly crowding their houses with furniture. They have also a great propensity to tipple, which greatly aids the effects of the climate upon their constitutions. Business here is conducted with ease and comfort. The merchants are said to be honorable, liberal, punctual, and sincere. The principal mercantile houses are British: but the whole are united, and combine against a swindler, or when the common interest is attacked. The hours of business are from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon; and all bills must be paid by twelve o'clock. Any put-off, after that time, is sure to affect the credit of the house, and of course is cautiously avoided; and never happens only in cases of embarrassment. After three, all the men of business leave Batavia, and retire to their country-houses at Ryswick or Walterreden, two (or in fact a continuation of one) villages, at a distance across a canal from three to five miles from Batavia. The air at these places is considered purer, because it does not lay so low as Batavia. The houses are detached with large grounds and gardens, and a free currency of air around them. To do the Dutch justice, I think they surpass us in building houses. In a warm climate they have a better plan altoget-

ther than the British. Their houses are more capacious, convenient and airy; and the out-houses better arranged. At these comfortable houses we arrive about four o'clock. When we alight, we set down a little while to get breath and cool: after which we take a glass of wine-bitters, and then all disappear to take a nap or snooze till half past five, when we are warned by the servants to prepare for dinner; to which we sit down about six o'clock, having previously taken something to make our appetites angry. I like much their mode of cooking; and the nice variety of dishes they serve up. The wine particularly drank is claret; though some, after dinner, take Madeira to revive their spirits; but claret is most suitable for the climate, being light and cooling. The Dutch have a very low natural flow of spirits; so that they fancy they require something ardent to inspire them. The fruits of the island are really delicious. Immediately after dinner we take a cup of coffee, and then deile off in pairs for a ride or drive, and amuse ourselves abroad generally till 8 o'clock, when we re-assemble to pass the evening: the amusements of which are music, dancing, cards, smoking, of which the Dutch are peculiarly fond; and social confab, accompanied with wine. Some of these amusements continue to about 11 o'clock, when we all group together for the last hour; con over the speculations of the day, law litigations, &c; take the last glass (which it often proves to many); and, at midnight, retire. We rise early, and commence the bustle of the day with a cup of coffee; then a ride on horse-back till seven, when we dress; and at eight sit down to breakfast, which is more like a luncheon—we take beer and wine, instead of tea and coffee; after this, each sets out to his various occupations, and so we are dispersed throughout the day.—I can say but little about the ladies, as I have had only one opportunity of observing them, and that was at a ball, where there were few that could sneak English.—The manners of Dutchmen place foreigners under great restraint, and their latent aversion to the English is very bunglingly concealed.”

Sydney, June 14, 1822.—Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, of His Majesty's 3rd Regiment (or Buffs), has arrived by the opportunity of the ship PHENIX.

The Russian discovery ship APOLLO, Captain Chroosletoff, saluted the fort on her entrance abreast of Sydney Cove on Saturday last, which was immediately returned from Dawe's Battery.

Dr. Evans, R. N. is the Surgeon Superintendent of the transport-ship PHENIX.

We are informed that His Imperial Majesty's DISCOVERY-ship left England on the same day as the PHENIX; that both these vessels put into Rio on same day; and, although they parted company and did not encounter each other the whole of the way, they both made the harbour of Port Jackson on the same day!

The CASTLE FORBES put back again on Saturday last, the day after she sailed, in consequence of having encountered a tremendous gale the preceding evening. She resumed her voyage on Sunday.

Yesterday, the Treasurer of the Benevolent Society had the pleasure of receiving the sum of £48, 0s. 6d. as a contribution to the Funds of the Society. This sum was handed over by a mercantile house, in town, who deducted it from the lay or share of one of the officers lately returned here from a whaling voyage, in consequence of gross neglect of his duty during the voyage; and which we therefore willingly give publicity to, in the hope of its operating as a warning.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	205	0	a	205	12	per	100
Dubloons,		30	8	a	31	8	each	
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each	
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	a	4	12	each	
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	a	8	8	each	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190	4	a	190	3	per	100
Star Pagodas,		3	6½	a	3	7	6	each
Sovereigns,		9	8	a	10	0		
Bank of England Notes,		9	8	a	10	6		

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Polite Intimation.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I enclose a Note I have just received from a Calcutta Tradesman; as it is a curiosity of its kind, I beg the favour of your laying it before the Public, the more especially as it may be the means of hindering other people from subjecting themselves to similar impertinence.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

No. 3, Buildings, Nov. 14, 1822.

J. L.—

To J. L.—, Esq.

As I don't think I have been well used by you, I have the pleasure once more to enclose your Bill, and if used the same as the last time presented to you, I will have the honor of seeing you at the *Small Beer Court*, where Justice will undoubtedly be done.—I have the honor to be, Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

November 14, 1822.

Reply to An Inhabitant of Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I had only an opportunity two days ago, of seeing the letter of "AN INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA," which appeared in the JOURNAL of Monday week, in reply to mine of the 1st instant.

I am free to confess I was in no way prepared to meet such a burst of vehement Caledonian declamation, as has been hurled upon me on the bare mention of a Medical anecdote, which had it been doubtful on my ispe dixit, the CALCUTTA INHABITANT now confirms. In truth, Sir, he has allowed his Northern prudence to escape him for once, since by the warm interest he evinces in the cause of *his cloth* and the shape of the hat he has found so fitting to his head, he at once informs us who and what he is, though under a mask of such flimsy material as can in no way be serviceable for future wear. The first four paragraphs of the Inhabitant's letter are so powerfully and energetically convincing, so admirably well written, and so much to the purpose, that I willingly leave them to the Philosophic and Philanthropic working of his own ingenious mind, merely remarking by the way, that not being so far travelled as himself, or acquainted with the far-famed school of Aberdeen, except by a very limited course of reading and his own information on the subject, I feel disinclined to attempt expounding them, from deficiency of logical skill. There is however an elaborate remaining paragraph of the INHABITANT's letter, which, with what little ability I may be gifted with, I shall endeavour to notice. The learned CALCUTTA INHABITANT proceeds in the said paragraph to assure us that it would be folly and injustice in a Medical man (query? does he mean himself) to forego the golden opportunity of submitting his claim to the Public for Medical employment, on one or more of his brethren retiring from active life, when, to use his own words, "employment and patronage are thrown open, and the community at a loss" (no doubt) to decide as to the learned personage they must ultimately contract with, for the preservation of their future health and life. In the same strain of logical sentimentality, this learned Theban roundly asserts, that he is justified in so doing, because "from private interest and some quackery many are fast driving to the same goal," and that in consequence of, *he himself* being only partially known to the "limited society" of Calcutta even after a sojournment of some years, then, it is highly proper and also a duty on his part, to exhibit every College Parchment and Certificate he is possessed of, to the "expectant multitude" as vouchers of his skill, ability, and medical knowledge, which thereafter must go unquestioned; while at the time, such testimonials are requisite, "to attract attention, point out his merits, and enforce conviction." I should be sorry to find this Philosophical Doctor, by "private interest" or any sort of "quackery," interrupted in his laudable endeavour to reach "the wished for goal" by others evidently his inferiors; and if he

is really of the same opinion as to the necessity of "attracting attention" and "enforcing conviction," I would advise him, to stick his diploma framed and GLAZED in a niche made in a panel of his carriage, (a mode of "attracting attention" and "enforcing conviction," I believe hitherto untried) and which on exhibiting to the Calcutta Public in his daily rounds of visits in the morning, he could remove *a loco et situ*, to adorn the mantle piece of his drawing room and please the eyes of his friends in the evening. His opinions are certainly modest, to say the least of them, but I beg to assure him that at none of the schools "I myself" have studied at, was it ever inculcated as a maxim, that conviction proceeded from force. Has this Northern worthy so far forgotten the prudence and example of his countrymen, to have passed through life, so inattentive to the ways and feelings of the world, as to believe for a moment that papers and parchments can ever confer sense or knowledge, or that a man's own character of himself will "gull the multitude." If he does, he is woefully mistaken, for people now-a-days, gull as they may or may not be, do not buy a man at his own valuation, particularly when put up for sale by himself. He also ought to recollect were he ever taught so, that sense and science of every kind generally remain behind the veil of modesty, and never condescend to court, though always willing to be courted. Has he not observed, that a Barrister in his daily attendance at the Courts, to use a common phrase, "waits to be called," and is he not thus called *consensus populorum*? not by his own asseverations of pre-eminent superiority. Is it not the same with Physicians and with every other class of men who earn their daily bread at the expence of the Public? The INHABITANT, therefore, he who he may, may depend upon this; if he is superior in the knowledge of his profession to his brethren, the Public will discover it, and give him employment in preference. For the INHABITANT's chance of such election by the Public, I fear he has commenced his journey by a wrong road, and that he will be compelled to chime with the Mantuan Bard, "*facilis descensus averni, sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras, hic labor, hoc opus est.*"

The CALCUTTA INHABITANT talks "wonderous wise" about "the interested jealousy, backbiting detraction, and private slander circulated by Medical men and their friends, to the prejudice of their brethren and in behalf of themselves." Now what this rhodomontade means, or how it is connected with his letter, I really cannot see or comprehend, unless he alludes to some private circumstances or person I know nothing about; neither can I in any way subscribe to his opinion, having always understood that Medical men in Calcutta were upright honest characters, at least those who are generally known; but were I to hear any Medical man in conversation with an acquaintance or friend, say "Such a fellow has no degree or diploma, he has lost many patients this month," or the like, or to hear the question put, "Have you heard of Mrs. Thingumbob's death, that's another of Dr. So and So's jobs, he's somehow always unfortunate in his practice," or were I condemned to listen to a discussion whether Calomel or Beefsteaks and Beer were the best remedy in Consumption, or to see a man pull out his pocket-book, triumphantly exhibiting a long list of patients, and contrasting them with the number of those under the care of his brethren, then and not till then, can I ever believe that Medical Gentlemen in Calcutta deal in detraction and slander.

Your obedient Servant,

Jessore, Nov. 9, 1822.

MERCATOR.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 20, 1822.

	BUY...	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 20 8	20 0
Unremittable ditto,	13 12	13 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for)		
12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, }	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	25 0	24 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 20th of April,	24 8	23 8
Bank Shares,	4900 0	4800 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	205 8	205 4
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,	at 2-8 per cent.	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

Public Vehicles.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I perused with much satisfaction the address of your Correspondent *PRO BONO PUBLICO*, to the Magistrates of Calcutta, in your JOURNAL of yesterday, and I sincerely wish the suggestions offered by him may meet with the attention they indispensably call for. Many are the inconveniences which the greater portion of the inhabitants of Calcutta experience from the impositions practiced by the persons mentioned in your Correspondent's letter, and my individual testimony can furnish some support to the necessity of framing regulations for the better conduct of Boatmen and Ticea Palankeens and Bearers. Having much to do with people of this description, I shall state the instances of improper conduct on their part, to which I am frequently obliged to yield, rather than suffer disappointment.

For some years past I have been in the habit of going up the river on Sundays and other Public Holidays. Formerly I generally procured a water conveyance, i. e. a Dingey or Pansway; but later circumstances obliging me to have a fixed hour for departure from town, and the tide not regularly occurring at the time, I have for a few months past adopted a land carriage. Nevertheless I am still compelled to hire a Dingey for the accommodation of my servants; and while in the former case I expended above two Rupees for my own transport, as well as that of my baggage and attendants, I am now taxed with a sum exceeding that amount for the latter only. The cause of this difference is clearly the want of some interference, legally constituted and able to prevent the high and fluctuating charges for boats, left to the discretion of their native owners to demand.

In respect to the Ticea Bearers, imposition and arbitrary conduct are alike conspicuous. Living not above a mile from the heart of the town, these fellows will not come to me less than six in number, nor receive any thing under a rupee and half for running to and fro, and be so employed but a couple of hours. Their independence or self-will is often shewn in a total refusal to come at all, and a requisition at a days prior notice is not seldom utterly disregarded, although an assurance of attendance might have been given by them at the time of engagement. The kindest treatment and punctual payment do not alter their pertinacity. I have often been placed in an awkward and provoking situation on their account, and as often regretted the absence of that wholesome control over the hire of public conveyances which ought to be exercised by proper persons appointed for the purpose.

Under the foregoing circumstances it would be very desirable if some rules were laid down and proper measures taken, against a recurrence of evils, so generally prevailing and so very distressing to many. The suggestions of your Correspondent on the abovementioned points are very good, but I would propose in addition, that the Boatmen be placed under the orders of some responsible person, whose business it will be to see the applicants supplied with boats; that one of this description of men be stationed at every ghaut; and that a table of hire be fixed according to the distance or duration of Journeys, which should be published for general information. The Ticea Bearers, in like manner ought to be placed under the Thannadars of the Divisions within the limits of which they generally assemble, and a similar table of charges be established, proportioned to the time they are employed; not omitting to specify the number to be hired, with reference to the distance they may be required to travel. The Thannadars should be strictly enjoined the observance of the rules, and a penalty might be exacted from any person who shall maltreat the Bearers, or otherwise infringe on the Regulations. Under such salutary management, I am convinced that the Public will be spared much vexation and disappointment.

Before I conclude, I wish to make a few observations on the propriety of offering suggestions tending to benefit the Public at large, through the channel of a Newspaper. I have often heard

this procedure condemned, and a direct appeal to the proper authorities advised, but I could never find any good reason for either. It is said that the latter mode will always meet attention; granted; but the redress so obtained will be partial, and beneficial only to the individual who seeks it; the Public will be no participator in the favorable decision, neither is it to be supposed that the punishment inflicted in one instance will operate to the general good of all. No man on the other hand, will step forward in *propria persona*, to make proposals which he thinks well calculated for the good government of establishments dependent on the public patronage. To say however, that the hints given from time to time in your JOURNAL, have been entirely slighted by those in authority, would be an unfounded and unjust reflection on their official conduct. On the contrary, on more occasions than one, it has been seen that they have evinced a willingness to minister to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants; and that a reform has been effected through the agency of anonymous propositions.

Your obedient Servant,

November 15, 1822.

PEREGRINE.

Settlers in Sydney.

To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.

SIR,

I am an old, and as far as having the means of supporting my family, may be styled an independent settler; that is, I am out of debt; have, by persevering industry, got my farm into a decent state of cultivation; and have acquired a tolerable good stock, so that I considered myself rated amongst the first of the middle rank of society in the Colony. Under these ideas, I was last evening sitting with my small family, over our tea, consoling ourselves with the happy prospects we had before us, of being able to enjoy ourselves with the comforts—not to say the luxuries of this world, during our fast declining days, when we were roused by the approach of a neighbour, who entered our habitation, with your Gazette in his hand, saying—"Here, neighbour! I am just come up from Sydney, and have brought for your information the paper, wherein you will perceive that the Commissary will only pay you in *Spanish Dollars*, at the rate of two for a bushel of wheat, and the same number for twenty-four pounds of fresh meat." But (added he, with much concern on his countenance), you are independent; you have no family; alas! with me, it is somewhat different; I have for many years been as frugal and industrious as you, but have a *large family*, whom I have endeavoured to educate and bring up as decent and moral as any man, in the same circumstances, in the Colony. This endeavour has put me to great expence, and obliged me to obtain credit from persons at Sydney; to cover which, I worked hard late and early, assisted by such of my family as were able, and our industry was blessed, the last favourable season, with excellent crops. My creditor requiring sterling money, which indeed was our bargain, I was prepared to pay him, by putting my wheat into His Majesty's stores; but in this hope I was disappointed, by seeing my name appear in the paper for only *thirty bushels*, to be received out of four hundred I had long before tendered. This thirty bushels I some weeks since took to Sydney, a distance of near forty miles, and received for it a store receipt for fifteen pounds sterling. My expences attending these thirty bushels, being nearly the same as though I had taken four times the quantity, reduced this small sum in proportion, making my wheat not equal to eight shillings per bushel, there by leaving only enough to purchase a part of the little necessities I wanted for my family and government servants' use, of whom I had then seven; yet, I felt in some degree satisfied, thinking that the rest of my wheat would be received into the store at the same rate. Nevertheless it appeared strange, that many months had passed over since harvest, and so little had been received into the stores. It being Saturday, as I passed up the country towards home, I was accosted by some of the men of the different road parties, to know if I would buy some flour from them. This they stated to be part

of their ration, served out of His Majesty's stores, and more than they were able to eat. On examination, I found it to be foreign flour. Being somewhat inquisitive, and desirous to know the cause our colonial produce was not received, so as to enable me, and many others, to pay our debts, it naturally led me to make some enquiry where the flour came from; the result of which enquiry was, that it had been purchased just as our harvest was ripe, and when there was enough for our consumption, a large quantity of *American flour*, for which bills on His Majesty's Treasury had been paid, and this *American flour* continued to be issued to the exclusion of our colonial produce. Now, to my great injury, and vexation that almost drives me to despair, I find that all my remaining bushels will only be received at two *Spanish dollars* per bushel, and these dollars my creditor tells me he will only receive for their sterling value of four shillings and two-pence. Because he cannot make his remittances in such payments; and although I saw some shops were taking them at five shillings, yet I found that they put an extra price on their goods, so as to make up the difference, making it the same thing to me whether I purchased goods at those shops who sold at the usual rates, and took dollars at four and two-pence; or, at those who took them at five shillings, with the additional price. Thus, are all my hopes, all my prospects, reduced from what I was led to believe would be the case to 25 per cent. below my expectations, which, added to the expence of taking my grain to Sydney as before stated, will and does reduce the price of wheat to not more than six shillings per bushel; these evils, being brought on in a great degree by the preference given to purchasing *foreign provisions* to the exclusion of colonial produce, and the introduction of a foreign coin at a fictitious value, so completely upsets all my efforts and determination for industry, that, with my large family, I have no hopes of getting out of debt, which, as I am required to pay interest, is daily accumulating, and my wheat reducing in quantity by unavoidable casual losses. My farm will inevitably be obliged to be sold, and from now being able to support and protect a large and promising family, and to support six and sometimes eight prisoners off the stores, my eldest son and I must very soon become labourers, to obtain a living for a wife fast declining in years, and the younger branches of the family, who in the event of any unforeseen accident happening to me, will have no resource, but to make application to Government for relief, or to the Benevolent Society, as well as being exposed to all the miseries, all the immorality, too often caused by poverty and despair."

I much pitied my neighbour's case, and commiserated with him on his truly unfortunate lot, because I knew and have witnessed his industrious efforts; and although I am myself, as the saying is, clear of the world, I feel in an equal degree the introduction of the *Spanish dollars*, and am quite astonished to learn it is intended as a saving, much to the injury of the Colony, and injustice to industrious efforts of the colonists, who may now be considered as children brought up by fond parents' great care and attention to a state fast approaching to maturity; when, on a sudden and without cause, a great and most necessary part of that support is withdrawn, to give to strangers, who have no interest in their or the parents' welfare; when the same and much greater savings might be accomplished by other and much more efficient means; the men in the employ of Government made to feel an interest in serving the settler, and prevented from hawking their flour for sale, as stated by my neighbour, by a reasonable reduction in their rations, or by substituting other wholesome food, with injury to no person but to the importers of *foreign provisions*, who must and will at all times be paid in bills drawn on the Treasury, at as high a rate as is now offered to the colonists in *Spanish dollars*; and for such importations I feel confident, that no person, who knows the Colony, will attempt to say, we cannot, and do not, raise enough for our necessary consumption, great quantities being annually wasted for want of an assurance of that market, to the exclusion of importers, who yearly take from us vast sums that would otherwise be employed in the improvement of the Colony. Such an assurance, or even confidence, would stimulate us settlers, to further acts of industry and perseverance; would

soon create an annual overplus: would be a great means of increasing morality in the Colony; and would, of its own accord, in a very short time, bring about that saving now so much said to be sought after! the victualling lists would soon be reduced; improvements would proceed with much rapidity: our flocks and herds would be well looked after; and the price of provisions would soon, by our own acts, become so plentiful and reduced, as no longer to require the aid of a maximum.

The introduction of *Spanish dollars* will, I very much fear, have a contrary effect; will in effect ruin many, very many of the small settlers, and those of that class who like myself may now be styled the middle society, numbers of whom have, heretofore, fondly anticipated the prospect of being somewhat independent, but who will now be overwhelmed by the colossal power of those few who have been fortunate, and cunning enough, to acquire a stock of ready money and securities from men, who, from having large families, or other unavoidable causes, have been obliged to obtain credit. It will cause much immorality, by the inducement it will give for theft; and, I fear, many murders, from the facility dollars give to escape detection. Our criminal courts will be doubly filled with unhappy culprits: and the colonial police expenses will be much increased, from the absolute necessity there must be to augment the numbers of officers.—These, and many other causes, will tend to increase the expenses of the Colony, in a much greater degree than it is possible they can effect a saving.

I therefore, Mr. Editor, yet hope our worthy Governor will see the great advantage that has, and will accrue to the Colony in general, by again having recourse to making payments in store receipts, being the best security we can have to the lives and property of those amongst us, who have the means and desire to keep a little ready money in our houses, and will also give us an opportunity to consolidate those receipts taken in payment for supplies to His Majesty's Stores by bills on His Majesty's Treasury, in the same way that large sums will and must be paid to the importers of provisions from a foreign market. This opportunity being afforded us, would act as a further stimulus to such acts of industry and perseverance, that in a very few years we should feel an interest in taking every prisoner off the stores as fast as they arrive, and enable us to raise articles for exportation to the Mother Country in exchange for her manufactures.

To conclude, Mr. Editor.—I some years since attended a public meeting at Sydney, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of substituting a circulating medium instead of the colonial currency then in circulation, and of establishing the present joint Bank Stock Company. This meeting was attended by most of the respectable persons of the Colony, and I well recollect, that in a speech delivered by His Honour the Judge Advocate, he stated that no proclamation, no order, no act of a Governor, could make that currency a legal tender in liquidation of debts due from one individual to another; and for my part, Mr. Editor, I can see in point of fact, no difference between that currency that bore the name of the issuer, and the present introduction of the *Spanish dollars* at a fictitious value; except that the one was a piece of paper bearing a nominal value, and the other a piece of foreign silver, and not the coin of the realm of Great Britain, or its value fixed by a stamp under the authority of Government, thousands of which pieces of silver are introduced as well by private individuals as the Commissary, and thousands and tens of thousands more will be introduced, not only of real dollars, but of imitations that may be purchased for half-a-crown at Birmingham and elsewhere, in every succeeding convict and private ship that will arrive; thus creating confusion, encouraging crimes, that will fill the gaols with criminals, and the convict barracks with convicts, thereby daily and yearly increasing the necessity for drawing bills on His Majesty's Treasury for their support, with so many evils to this and the Mother Country, that I trust the subject will be laid before the Public by much more able pens than falls to the lot of

AN OLD SETTLER OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Royal Irish Dragoons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As a small Tribute due to that ever distinguished and honorable Corps of H. M. 8th (or King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons, now on the eve of proceeding to England, after an absence of twenty-five years,—twenty of which they have served in India. The Regiment arrived in 1803 from the Cape of Good Hope, upwards of 900 strong: and out of that vast number, there are not six individuals of them left to return with the Corps. If you can spare a corner in your JOURNAL for the following Original Stanzas to their praise, which were written soon after the Battle of Laswaree, but never found their way out of the Author's Portfolio. The last Stanza is recently added. At the present moment they will be acceptable to their numerous Friends, and oblige a well-wisher to the brave Sons of Erin.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

November 6, 1822.

I. T.

A Farewell to His Majesty's 8th (or King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons.—By J. Thompson.

TUNE.—Ye Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon.

You Sons of Hibernia, enow'd and so famous,
Whom glory and honour's awaiting to crown;
Whose actions are glorious, arms always victorious,
The pride of the nations and world all round.
In Afric' and Asia, 'midst war and 'midst carnage,
Those intrepid Heroes slept valiantly forth;
They fought and they conquer'd and feared no dangers,
But set at defiance the Sons of the Earth.
'Tis long since in Britain, the tidings arrived,
Of glorious exploits and of victories won;
Both Agra's wide plains, and Laswaree's can witness,
Where brave Vandeleur was unfortunately slain.
When a shout for revenge, from the heavens re-echoed,
Mars to their assistance descended with speed,
He viewed with attention, their noble Commander;
Bewailing his loss when he saw him lie bleed.
The God was enrag'd, and with vengeance exclaim'd
That his orders they instantly should be obey'd,
With courage undaunted they fiercely rush'd forward;
When thousands and thousands in heaps they were laid.
When the conquest was gained, in triumph he ascended,
The Gods they assembled all on his return,
Whilst Mercury the deeds of old Erin recorded,
In splendid succession to eyes yet unborn
Ye fortunate few who survive to return,
After twice twelve long years of both hardship and toil
May heaven still protect you, and waft you safe o'er
To enjoy sweet repose on the dear Emerald Isle.

J. T.

Marriage.

At St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. friend H. DAVIS, Mr. PATRICK CRICHTON, to Miss ANN WOODFORD.

Births.

At Sulkea, on the 17th instant, Mrs. PETER FOSTER, of a Daughter.
At Dacca, on the 14th instant, the Lady of JOHN MACKAY, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Major KENNEDY, Commanding the 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain E. F. WATERS, of the 17th Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of T. JACKSON, Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, of a Son.

At Seroor, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Captain HENRY POTTINGER, Collector of Ahmednuggur, of a Son and Heir.

Night of Song.

Strong as a giant starting for the goal
The Morning-sun of verse in Homer shone:
Blaz'd in Meridian pow'r on Shakespeare's soul:
And Evening's golden-sky was Milton's own.
See, rushing headlong down the vault of night
A baleful Comet, Byron, shapes his flight

To Correspondents.

We regret, as deeply as any of our Correspondents can do, the painful necessity which has delayed the appearance of the many Letters that are still waiting for insertion in our pages. It may, perhaps, be a *ruse* of the BULL and his worthy Co-adjutors, to write as many and as long Letters as they can, on the one interminable subject to which that Paper is devoted (and indeed now almost the only one,—for we remember no Correspondence of late on any other subject than an endeavour to bring the JOURNAL and its Editor into disrepute); in the hope that we should republish them all in our own pages for the sake of refuting them. Easy as this would be, it is neither worth the space nor the time that it would necessarily occupy, to the exclusion of all other topics. We shall not therefore indulge them so far as to *play their game*, by neglecting matters of higher importance, to shew in detail wherein they are so incessantly and continually wrong. We must leave something also to the good sense and justice of the Public, who have penetration enough to see for themselves whether our Calumniator has not failed to establish what he set out with, and who have rectitude enough to decide accordingly. With this explanation, we are persuaded that our Readers, knowing the spirit that animates the BULL,—party, and seeing how all its assertions have been rebutted, will not take a charge for granted merely because it is put forth against us in that Paper and we may deem it unworthy of serious notice. If we were to descend so far, it would be easy to hire half a dozen Scribes to write as many anonymous Letters daily, and keep us employed on nothing else than refuting as fast as they were advanced, accusations resting on no authority worth a straw. We hope to employ our time more usefully as well as agreeably, and therefore repeat to our numerous Contributors, not only our regret for past interruptions, but an assurance that we will do our best to avoid as much as possible such interruptions in future.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—JOHANNE MARIA, (D.) outward-bound, remains.
Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.
New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSET-HIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Administrations to Estates.

Mrs. Massey Williams, late of Calcutta, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.
Mr. Bonifacio Paul Rodrigues, late of Futtighur, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.
Mr. Richard Pauling, late of the Town of Calcutta, Taylor, deceased—Mrs. Mary Pauling, Widow.
Mr. Mathew Smith, late of Howrah, Ship Builder, deceased—James Young, Esq. as the Constituted Attorney and for the use of Henry Alexander, Esq. Executors.
Mr. Anselme Maurice Von Sommerlatte Schraut, late of Calcutta, Veterinary Surgeon, deceased—Mr. John Smith, Merchant and Agent.

Deaths.

On the 15th instant, F. W. HUNTER, Esq. Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Ship ASIA, after a short illness.
At Penang, on the 24th ultimo, of a Fever, ROBERT STUART, Esq. Deputy Sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island.
At Penang, on the 14th ultimo, Lieutenant H. S. MARSH, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment. His remains, were interred with Military honors and attended by the principal British Inhabitants of that Settlement.